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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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No. 7.

Forward Step For Jackson County

A campaign for community improvement was put on in Jackson county last week which promises greater results than any movement ever inaugurated in that county before. Under the auspices of the County Agricultural Agent, the Superintendent of Schools and the State Agricultural College, the county was covered by five squads of men who went into the schoolhouses and addressed the children and patrons of the districts on community organization and improvement. These men emphasized better homes, better farms, better schools, better churches and better roads.

The response of the people was greater than was expected. Everywhere that the school was in session, more than half of the population of the district was present at the meeting. And in some cases more persons turned out than were in the district. This is explained by the fact that persons outside the district came. In all, sixty-eight meetings were held and 5176 persons were present. Sixty-one of the districts organized into community clubs and others will be organized soon.

The same movement is being put on in Laurel county this week; and is planned for ten or twelve counties in this section of the state.

Great credit is due County Agricultural Agents, who were the prime movers in this campaign and to the others who joined them and worked out the plan. And no less do we commend the people who entered so heartily into the movement. They have shown that they are awake to their needs and are ready to set about to solve their own problems.

One great weakness in so many movements for community improvement has been that the people of the community itself were not allowed to help themselves. Someone from outside came in at stated intervals and acted as leader, and the result has been that no leaders have been developed and no permanent good was done. But this plan provides for a leader or leaders who live within the district. Over and over again it was said by the speakers that if "this community improves, the people of this community must do it." THE CITIZEN urges that these organizations be kept going. Do not let any discouragement, however great, halt the work in your community.

A friendly competition will be carried on among the schools of the county. A detailed list of points has been made which includes the work of the Junior Agricultural Clubs and credit will be given in this contest for the work that they do. Every school should strive for first place in its educational division and in the county.

AMERICA ON TRIAL

By Sherwood Eddy
Representative of the American Federation of Churches

I have just returned from a trip around the world since the armistice, including Japan, China, India, Egypt, Turkey and Europe. I have been lecturing in some fifty cities before business men, clubs, and societies, and have had an unusual opportunity to observe public opinion. In Europe I found a strong revulsion of feeling setting in against the United States. Instead of being, as we were a year ago, the most popular nation, we are becoming the most hated and despised.

I asked our critics in Europe: "Why do you misunderstand and misjudge America?" In substance their reply was as follows: "You in America told us that you entered the war not as other nations. You said you wanted no land nor indemnities: you entered from unselfish motives. And now you come out of the war not only the richest nation in the world, claiming one-third of its entire wealth, not only with all the world in your debt, not only with an enormous merchant marine and much of the world's trade captured successfully while the rest of us were fighting your battles during the first three years of the war, but after proclaiming your ideals to the ends of the earth, you are now threatening to repudiate them, refusing to give the world relief when you sione can do it, seeking apparently to get the world's trade rather than to give the world peace. We ask you: Is America going to stand for world selfishness or world service?"

As I have gone through the cities of America, I find there is an overwhelming demand among business and professional men that we should settle this matter of the League of Nations. A large majority are strongly in favor of an early settlement for a League of Nations, with mild reservations, omitting the offensive preamble, but not separating the Peace Treaty from the League. A majority of the business men and nine-tenths of the Christian people of the United States demand such a League. This is the great international question before the world. It has become the paramount moral issue before America.

The vast majority are indignant with the President for failing to take the Senate and the country into his confidence, but they are yet more indignant with a little group of reactionaries in the Senate who have been deaf to the demands of the American people and have held up this great international issue to the detriment of America and the world. If the League of Nations is rejected, we, the American people who have not recognized this as the supreme moral issue before our nation and the world, will have to bear the blame before the bar of history!

Kentucky News

Re-election of C. A. Bell, Bedford, president, and a brief talk by United States Senator J. C. W. Beckham marked the closing session of the Kentucky State League of Postmasters at the Hotel Henry Watterson yesterday afternoon.

A big well has been completed on the Briggs place, in Warren county, within a mile of the Bowling Green city square. The sand had only been penetrated one foot when oil was thrown high above the mast and is now standing 700 feet in the hole.

Plans for the third annual exhibit of the College of Agriculture at the State Fair have taken definite form and a larger staff than has ever been sent by the institution will present by demonstration and discussion the advanced truths concerning the fifteen subjects to be given space in the exhibit. Fifty per cent of the information to be given is entirely new and is based on research of the past year.

Practically complete returns from all counties in the 8th Congressional district indicate that Judge Ralph Gilbert, of Shelby county, won the Democratic nomination for Congress in the primary Saturday over Col. Frank Ripley, of Lawrenceburg, and Private George T. Davis, of Casey county. As the Daily Register, Richmond, stated a short time ago, Judge Gilbert was the contending candidate in every one of the 11 counties of the district and for some time his friends have been confident of his victory.

Madison County Constable Taken to Richmond for Trial

Andrew Poff, 31, Madison county constable, who has been confined in the Fayette county jail for three days, and who is alleged to have shot and killed Jasper Kirby, ex-soldier of Madison county, at the Berea fair grounds last week, was taken to Richmond Tuesday morning by Sheriff P. S. Whitlock, of Madison county, for examining trial, which will be held in that city Wednesday.

Poff was brought to the Lexington jail following the shooting, owing to the intense feeling which had arisen in the county against the officer. It

Daniel Webster's Mahogany Desk



When the United States chamber of commerce bought the old Daniel Webster homestead in Washington, the mahogany desk on which Webster wrote his famous reply to Calhoun was included in the sale. Joseph H. Dufresne, president of the chamber, shown here seated at the desk.

U. S. News

Missoula, Mont., Aug. 5.—The forest fire in the Montana and Canada forests north of Libby, Mont., is spreading rapidly and has reached an "alarming" size, according to reports received today at headquarters of forest service district No. 1. A large crew of fire fighters was sent to assist the seventy-five men already there.

Germantown, O., Aug. 10.—Ohio's third presidential candidate, Dr. Aaron S. Watkins, standard bearer of the Prohibition party, and his running mate, Dr. Leigh Colvin, who is Ohio born, will be formally notified of their nomination here tomorrow. Representatives of the party from all over the country are expected to attend.

Youngstown, O., Aug. 9.—Uncle Sam's treasury will be enriched by at least \$125,000 soon, prohibition agents estimate, by the auction sale of fifty barrels and 1,500 cases of bonded whisky and sixty automobiles, seized here by the agents in the last six months. Hundreds of gallons of raisin jack and other homemade concoctions were dumped into the Mahoning river.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Production of crops forecast today by the Department of Agriculture from their condition on August 1 was as follows: Winter wheat, 533,000,000; spring wheat, 262,000,000; all wheat, 795,000,000; corn, 3,003,000,000; oats, 1,402,000,000; barley, 196,000,000; rye, 77,900,000; white potatoes, 402,000,000; sweet potatoes, 101,000,000; tobacco, 1,554,000,000 pounds; hay, (tame), 88,600,000 tons; apples, (total), 213,000,000 bu.; peaches, 45,500,000; knifrs, 125,000,000 bu.

Washington, Aug. 9.—All the press dispatches today indicate that the gravity of the Polish situation was increasing. There still was no intimation that the American Government had reached a decision on the proposals for aid presented by the Polish government or the tentative program for helping the Poles outlined by the British and French governments.

Exchanges between Washington and London and Paris are still continuing, but officials maintained silence as to their purport.

was rumored that a mob composed of friends of the dead man were intending to storm the Madison county jail.

JUDGE GOODLOE PASSES AWAY

Judge John D. Goodloe, one of the most prominent and best known men of this county, died at the home of his son at Whites Station on Saturday night, August 7.

He had taken a leading part in the affairs of the county through a long and active life. He had held a number of offices of trust and responsibility and had conducted himself so as to have the highest respect of all who knew him.

He was a friend of Berea College and was always ready to lend his influence and help to the institution.

The funeral services were held at the grave Monday morning at 10:30 in the Richmond cemetery.

World News

Shanghai, Aug. 9.—Members of the United States Congressional party touring in the Far East are indignant over the announcement that Representative Randall of California, one of the junketing party, intends to ask Congress to extend prohibition to the Philippines and seek an international settlement for China.

Mexico City, Aug. 10.—Hatred for Americans and a determination to "fight to the death," if an attempt is made to invade Mexico, were expressed by Francisco Villa, the bandit leader, in speeches at Cuatro Chilenas, state of Coahuila, according to purported stenographic copies relayed by El Universal today.

Dawson, Yukon, Aug. 10.—Millions of feet of timber has been destroyed by a forest fire which swept both banks of the Peel River for 160 miles, according to reports reaching here today.

Two hundred men concentrated at Ross River post managed to save the post buildings, but were unable to stop the progress of the flames.

Hythe, England, Aug. 9.—The Allied conference here reached a complete agreement this afternoon on plans for dealing with the Russo-Polish crisis. They include the re-imposition of the blockade but on the advice of the experts no Allied troops will be employed.

The plans are subject to the approval of the British parliament which Premier Lloyd George will address tomorrow. The conference ended at 4 p.m.

Tokio, Aug. 7.—Representatives of all shipping lines operating out of Japanese ports, including Japanese-American lines, have failed to reach an agreement regarding the establishment of a standard freight rate for ocean traffic as suggested by the United States Shipping Board. Shipping representatives predict a rate war in the Pacific unless an agreement on rates is eventually formulated.

Paris, Aug. 10.—Slowly, but surely, the Bolsheviks are closing in on Warsaw, according to the latest news reaching Paris. Appreciable reinforcements appear to have been brought to the Northern Soviet army, and in the Miawa region their advance is growing more dangerous. While the latter movement does not immediately threaten communications between Warsaw and Danzig through the Vistula Valley, the Poles, nevertheless, will be obliged to form a new army north of Warsaw to cope with it.

Warning Is Issued.

Washington.—The Treasury Department issued a warning to proprietors of amusement places against the use of turnstiles for counting admissions. Information was received at the Internal Revenue Bureau that several places were using turnstiles instead of tickets or cards of admissions. This practice, it is stated, is a violation of the treasury regulations and makes the proprietors of such places liable to a fine of \$1,000.

PEACE KEYNOTE OF COX SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

Democratic Candidate Would Enter League, Immediately Ratify Treaty and State Interpretation of Covenant.

SAYS "BACK TO THE NORMAL" MEANS REACTION

Failure to Enforce Prohibition Is Worse Than Law's Violation—Declares Present Congress Has Not Passed a Single Constructive Law, but Has Spent Time and Millions in Seeking to Make America's Military Triumph an Odious Chapter in History—Favors Repeal of War Taxes, Criminal Prosecution of Profiteers, More Adequate Supervision of Railroads, a National Budget System, and Women Suffrage.

Here is a summary of the speech of Governor James M. Cox, Democratic candidate for president, at the ratification ceremonies at Dayton:

League of Nations.—Would enter the league, immediately ratify the treaty and state our interpretation of the covenant in reservations as a matter of good faith and as a matter of precaution against any misunderstanding in the future. The interpretation to clearly show that the league is not an alliance and that its basic purpose is peace and not controversy.

Domestic Problems.—Would repeal war taxes; reduce federal taxation; suggests, in place of excess profits tax, substitution of volume of business tax.

Proffiteering.—Promises penalization under the criminal law. Labor.—Stimulate Americanization. Writ of injunction should not be abused. No necessity now for the drastic laws of war days; guarantee of free speech; recognition of the rights of the principle of collective bargaining. Child life of the nation should be conserved.

Agriculture.—Federal government should sponsor agriculture and food production. Farmer should be amply compensated for his work. Favors municipal markets. Regulation of cold storage. World increase area of tillable land.

National Prosperity.—Objective should be decreased tenantry and stimulation of home ownership.

Food Supply.—More adequate supervision of railroads; utilization of waterways.

Financial and Commercial.—Extols federal reserve act and merchant marine. Would extend facilities for exchange and credit and stimulate foreign trade.

National Budget.—Favors a national budget system. Would reduce armament expenditures on entering league of nations.

Republican Ungenerosity.—Republicans failed to recognize that America had saved the world or to appreciate the struggles and sacrifices of those who, in arms or industry, helped win the war. Present Congress has not passed a single constructive law, but spent time and millions in seeking to make military triumph an odious chapter in history.

Mexican Situation.—We have neither lust for their domain nor disposition to disturb their rights. Disabled Soldiers.—Pledge immediate efforts to provide vocational training and favors employment of disabled soldiers of World War by Federal Board to supervise the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers.

Prohibition.—Any candidate for the presidency who says he does not intend to enforce the law is more unworthy than the law violator.

Woman Suffrage.—Strongly favored.

Official Responsibility.—Opposed to "government by party"; pledged service to the people as a whole.

Education.—Federal government should not encroach on local control, but rather should create an enlarged public interest.

Campaign Contributions.—No narrow dividing line between the legitimate and the illegitimate, underlying purpose only determining.

Industrial Peace.—We want a change from the world of yesterday, from the old industrial world. We are at the "forks of the road." So-called "return to the normal" means "reactionism."

Dayton, O., Aug. 7.—In his speech of acceptance today Governor James M. Cox, addressing a great crowd, said in part:

"We are in a time which calls for straight thinking, straight talking and straight action. This is no time for

Our Threefold Aim: To Give the News of Berea and Vicinity; To Record the Happenings of Berea College; To be of Interest to all the Mountain People.

working. Never in all our history has more been done for government, more for sacrifice more sublime. The most precious things of heart and home were given up in a spirit which gave across the perpetuity of our institutions—if the faith is kept with those who served and suffered.

"The country received with interest, to say the least, the announcement from Chicago, where the Republican national convention was assembled, that a platform plank, dealing with the subject of world peace, had been drawn, leaving out the Lodge reservations, and yet remaining agreeable to all interests, meaning thereby the Lodge reservationists, the mild reservationists and the group of Republican senators that openly opposed the League of Nations in any form.

"As the platform made no definite commitment of policy and was, in fact, so artfully phrased as to make almost any deduction possible, it passed through the convention with practical unanimity. Senator Johnson, however, whose position has been consistent and whose opposition to the league in any shape is well known, withheld his support of the convention's choice until the candidate had stated the meaning of the platform, and announced definitely the policy that would be his, if elected.

"Senator Harding makes this new pledge of policy in behalf of his party: 'I promise you formal and effective peace as quickly as a Republican congress can pass its declaration for a Republican executive to sign.'

"This means but one thing—a separate peace with Germany!

"No less an authority than Senator Lodge said, before the heat of recent controversy, that to make peace except in company with the Allies would 'brand us everlastingly with dishonor and bring ruin to us.'

"And then after peace is made with Germany, Senator Harding would, he says, 'hopelessly approach the nations of Europe and of the earth, proposing that understanding which makes us a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new relationship.'

"In short, America, refusing to enter the League of Nations (now already



established by twenty-nine nations) and bearing and deserving the contempt of the world, would submit an entirely new project. This act would either be regarded as arrant madness or attempted international blackmail.

"These are fateful times. Organized government has a definite duty all over the world. The house of civilization is to be put in order. The supreme issue of the century is before us and the nation that halts and delays is playing with fire. The finest impulses of humanity, rising above national lines, merely seek to make another horrible war impossible. Under the old order of international anarchy war came overnight, and the world was on fire before we knew it. It sickens our senses to think of another.

Ratification First Duty.

"The first duty of the new administration will be the ratification of the treaty. The matter should be approached without thought of the bitterness of the past. The public verdict will have been rendered, and I am confident that the friends of world peace as it will be promoted by the league will have in numbers the constitutional requisite to favorable senatorial action. The cautious may say that our platform reference to reservations is vague and indefinite. Its meaning, in brief, is that we shall state our interpretation of the covenant as a matter of good faith to our associates and as a precaution against any misunderstanding in the future. The point is that after the people shall have spoken the league will be in the hands of its friends in the senate, and a safe index as to what they will do is supplied by what reservations they have proposed in the past. Some months ago, in a contributed article to the New York Times, I expressed my own opinion of the situation as it then was. I reproduce it here:

"There can be no doubt but that some senators have been unconsciously in their desire to clarify the privileges of the treaty. Two things apparently have disturbed them: First, they wanted to make sure that the league was not to be an alliance, and that its basic purpose was peace and not controversy. Second, they wanted the other powers signing the instrument to understand our constitutional limitations beyond which the treaty-making power cannot go. Dealing with these two

(Continued on Page Five)

General College News

DEAN McALLISTER ATTENDS EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Department of the Interior Bureau of Education in cooperation with the governor and school department of Tennessee called a conference of education at Monticello, August 2 to 7. The topic for the conference was, "Practical and Possible Ideals in Education for the South." It proved to be a very large and enthusiastic gathering. Representatives from sixteen states were present on the first day of the meeting. This was intended primarily for a citizen's meeting, the purpose being to arouse a greater interest on the part of the public in the school conditions and needs.

Dean McAllister, of Berea Normal School, was present and acted as presiding officer during the first meeting Monday morning. He later made an address upon the "Progress in Education in the Mountain Counties of Kentucky," and the "Preparation of Teachers for Rural Schools."

MR. AND MRS. TAYLOR WRITE

Here we are sitting in a double swing under a shady tree on the very edge of beautiful Winona Lake, Indiana. The lake is as clear as crystal and is about three miles long and a mile wide, surrounded by rich farming country, with clumps of trees coming down to the water's edge.

The village itself contains about 2000 during the winter, but on account of the great musical and literary attraction the population swells in summer time to fifteen thousand. The roads round about here are exceedingly well kept and on special occasions neighbors drive in so as to completely fill the new auditorium, capacity ten thousand.

The cottages and hotels are built on the ridge overlooking the lake and the abundance of maples, oaks and elms make a magnificent, restful grove. The squirrels here are even more tame than in Berea, and the birds are so friendly as to make one think of "Hiawatha's chickens."

In the great auditorium is a continual feast of good things. On Saturday evening a musical contest in which some fifty voices are blended in gentle rivalry, the adjudicator for the evening being Prof. R. G. Jones, of Chicago. He was very fair and just in his criticism, but at times almost harsh; after all, however, our harshest critics often serve us helpfully by stirring us up to greater and higher ambitions. A Miss Catherine Carmichael acts as part accompanist and is one of the cleverest I've ever heard.

On Sunday morning a great Bible class of several hundred met out under the trees and were led by Dr. A. Christie Brown—made me, think of my great class here in Berea, only older grown and "whiskered." At eleven, Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, formerly of London Tabernacle, England, gave a wonderful discourse from the text Jer. 17:12, and a quartette of Indians rendered a beautiful selection. Also the chorus gave a wonderful selection: "From Every Stormy Wind That Blows," Mrs. Dickey singing the vocal obligato. She is the daughter of the founder of this great assembly.

We are living in a very comfortable little hotel on the hillside (The Franconia), with plenty of shade trees and wide porches and plenty of

plain good food. There are many interesting people stopping here and when we tire of seclusion, we can enjoy these friendly contacts with folks bigger and broader than ourselves.

Yesterday afternoon we heard what I consider the greatest address I've ever heard by Raymond Robbins, subject: "The Challenge of Bolshevism." As Mr. Robbins was the head of the Red Cross unit in Russia during the war, he was well qualified for such a complex discussion. After the address, which lasted one and one-half hours, an open forum, or discussion continued for an hour, giving one a most comprehensive grasp of the whole "Red" situation. A thousand people had driven from the surrounding country to hear this wonderful address.

Last evening the hillside service was led by Lisle Rader, of Chicago, a great friend of "Mel Trotter's." This hillside service is a beautiful feature which has been carried on for a number of years just at the close of day, with the rosy sunset mirrored in the lake below. One instinctively recalls Bryant's beautiful words: "The groves were God's first temples." At 7:30 we again heard Dr. Campbell Morgan on the parable of the "loaves and fishes," emphasizing the two great points of responsibility: "What have you?" "Give ye them to eat." He made us all feel so rich in God's common gifts, and so plainly the world's need of our sympathy and help. A Mr. Alvin, who sang the solo parts last week in the "Messiah," sang very feelingly "The Way of Peace." They have a fine-toned pipe organ in the Tabernacle which makes my fingers and toes tingle and which I hope to play very soon.

This afternoon Rev. Chas. A. Tindley (colored), from Philadelphia, made a powerful address. He is in charge of a great institutional work in our home city and therefore we were greatly interested.

This evening we are to have a great debate on the League of Nations between Senator G. M. Hitchcock (Democrat) and Honorable Jackson Morris, Kentucky (Republican). A "Hot time in the old town."—I guess—!

Tomorrow night one of the greatest pageants in the world is to be presented. "The history of a nation that profoundly affects the course of events since its inception" will be shown in its salient aspects. One of the most impressive features will be the figure of Donald Robertson as "White Cloud," who acts as chorus of abridgement between the various episodes. He will be dressed as a great Indian Chief and is said to be a wonderful pageant director. We hope to get some helpful ideas for our Berea pageant this fall when our President Hutchins is inaugurated. We are anticipating a rich treat this week when Amelita Galli Curci gives a concert here. Billy Sunday and our old friend "Rody" will dedicate the great new Auditorium on August 13th, after which the Bible conference will continue for two weeks.

And so our days pass quickly by—all filled with added interest. Thus a rich reward after the intensive year's work in Berea. We naturally think of our friends often in this feast of good things, and until we meet again, kindly think of us as

Most sincerely your friends,

Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Taylor. Peckham, Mrs. F. B. H. L. Newby,

Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, Secy. M. E. Vaughn, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

Class of 1912

Adams, William Andrew, B.Ped. Argillite, Ky. Teacher, Newspaper Editor in Owensley co. Address, Greenup, Ky.

Colwell, Horace, B.L. Dakota, Tenn. Stud. of U. of Tenn. Address, New Mexico.

McFerron, John D., B.Ped. Pine Hill, Ky. Teacher, County Supt. Address, Ft. Mills, Fla.

Todd, Alvin Dexter, A.B. West Hampton, Mass. Teacher. Stud. Hartford Theo. Sem. Died 1915.

Cox, Sara M., B.S. Munfordville, Ky. Teacher. Married Mr. Fouser. Address, Harvey, Ill.

Pickel, Mary, M., B.S. Broadwell, O. Grad. in Mass. General Hospital, Boston. Address—

Marsh, Cora Ellen, B.S. Baraboo, Wis. Teacher. Married C. R. Gillespie. Address, Stephen, Wis.

Class of 1913

Anderson, Chas. Claud, B.S. Conklin, Ky. Teacher. Farm Demonstrator, Student in W. Va. Address, Morgantown, W. Va.

Cromer, Wm. John, A. B. Bradford, O. Teacher. Address, Springfield, O.

Gabhard, Elmer E., B.S. Cow Creek, Ky. Grad. Presbyterian Theo. Sem., Louisville. Minister. Address, Buckhorn, Ky.

Imrie, Norman, A., B.L. London, Canada. Teacher, Y.M.C.A. Sec. in France, Soldier. Address, care of Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

Karnosh, Louis J., B.S. Neffs, O. Printer and Designer. Address, 11722 Park View Ave, Cleveland, O.

Little, Rev. Henry A., A.B. Johnson City, Tenn. Methodist Minister. Address, Johnson City, Tenn.

Oldfield, Hugh M., B.S. Brice, O. Teacher, Supt. of School, Barboursville, Ky. Address, Barboursville, Ky.

Porter, Noah Glenn, B.S. Hanover, O. Teacher, Principal of H. S. Address, Toboso, O.

Sellers, Randolph F., B.S. Morefield, O. Supt. of School, Montezuma, O. Army Y.M.C.A. Sec., State University, Berea College. Married Henrietta Beecher. Address, 1621 Clarencedale Ave., Youngstown, O.

Terry, Thos. Jefferson, B.Ped. Jetts Creek, Ky. Teacher, A.B., U. of Cal. Address, Tollune, Cal.

Click, Viola, Frances, A.B. Kirby Knob, Ky. Married John Marlatt. Address, Defiance, O.

Davidson, Anna Louise, B.S. Centerville, O. Address, Centerville, O.

Frey, Anna Louise, A.B. Zurich, Switzerland. Student in Zurich. Teacher in Berea College. Address, Berea, Ky.

Harrison, Elizabeth, Lee, B.L. Berea, Ky. Asst. Librarian, Berea College. Address, Berea, Ky.

King, Bertha, V., B.L. Berea, Ky. Teacher. Address, Warren, Ky.

Meyers, Nancy B., A.B. Richmond, Ky. Address, Richmond, Ky.

Newcomer, Lillian M., B.L. (A.B. in 1916). Hope, Kan. Teacher. Married D. Witt Wolfe. Address, Cleveland, Va.

Newton, Cora, E., B.S. Huntley, Ill. Married Mr. Rowe. Address, Van Wert, O.

Ky. Died Newby, 1914.

Taulbee, Maggie, A.B., Campton, Teacher. Address, Muskogee, Fla.

TO ALUMNI AND OTHER FORMER STUDENTS

We are publishing in the Alumni Column this week a letter from Mr. Clyde Stillwell, 606 S. Michigan, Ave., Chicago, president of the Alumni Association. Mr. Stillwell's letter tells its own story, but by way of emphasis I wish to add a few words from the viewpoint of the Alumni Editor who is making every effort possible to keep the Alumni section going for the interest and information of widely scattered people. In the first place, there are two things absolutely necessary to keep up interest in this section. Our graduates must take THE CITIZEN in order to be exposed to the Alumni section each week, and each reader must write something of interest that can be published. Letters have been coming in quite liberally, but they should come in such large numbers as to furnish a reserve to draw upon from time to time. I am having Mr. Stillwell's letter published principally for the last half of it. I heartily support his view that our alumni interest should be broad enough to take in every student who has finished any department in Berea, and should include all college students, many of whom have finished their courses in other institutions and are holding positions of honor and distinction in the world. We earnestly solicit correspondence and articles from any and all of Berea's former students.

Let us have a bit of interesting news about all our students. If you are a poet give us a chance to publish a few rhymes. If you are a novelist, tell us about your best book, and where it can be purchased. I can see a future of fellowship and mutual help waiting for all former students of Berea if they enter heartily into this get-together scheme proposed by the Alumni Association. If the reader is a subscriber of THE CITIZEN and knows of some former students who are not subscribers, let him advise them to fall in line.—M. E. Vaughn, Alumni Editor.

August 6, 1920.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Your letter of June 26 came just as I was leaving for a vacation. I want to congratulate you on the Alumni section of THE CITIZEN, which surely is a great success. I have been greatly interested in reading the letters that have been appearing in the Alumni section, and I am sure the alumni appreciate what you are doing, and will prove willing to help you by passing along information about themselves and other alumni.

I want to emphasize some of the methods by which interest in the Alumni Section may be kept up: First, through communications from alumni; second, through secretaries of classes; and third, through secretaries of group associations. Secretaries of classes, especially the larger classes of the last ten years, should assume considerable respon-

sibility in keeping us informed of the progress of their classmates. See- retaries of group associations, as they are organized, will be able to pass on interesting items about their members. The force of these suggestions will appeal to you; for while you will take excellent care of your end of the line, we really can't expect you to write our letters and originate news about us.

It occurs to me that probably we have started to build up alumni interest on too narrow a foundation; that is, solely with the College alumni. There are, as I remember, about 300 living College alumni. They are our primary interest right now, but naturally, the Alumni section, if devoted wholly to College Alumni, will have a tendency, after our first burst of enthusiasm, to grow smaller. Would it not be better to build on a broader foundation by including in the Alumni Section news information regarding alumni of the Normal, Academy, Vocational and other schools in the group? And are you not (or your office) the very person to undertake this larger program? This, of course, is only a suggestion, but I am sure the idea has come to you in connection with your college work, and since you have been editing the College Alumni Section.

With regards to all Berea friends, I am Very sincerely yours,

Clyde S. Stillwell.
Mr. Marshall E. Vaughn,
Secretary, Berea College,
Berea, Kentucky.

S. A. T. T. I. MEETS

The third annual meeting of the Southern Association of Teacher Training Institutions was held at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., August 4th and 5th. A large representation was present. President Payne delivered the opening address. The purpose of the association is to set standards for the Teacher Training Institutions of the South, and to aid such institutions in maintaining these standards.

Committees reported on the following investigations:

1. Entrance requirements to the collegiate departments of Teacher Training Institutions.
2. Resources, equipment and instructional staffs of institutions awarding baccalaureate degree.
3. Curriculum of the Two-Year Normal School.
4. Curricula of those institutions awarding the baccalaureate degree.
5. What credit Universities should give to Two-Year Normal School courses or Normal School work in general.

6. Resources, equipment and instructional staff of Normal Schools and Colleges which are doing collegiate work but are not granting a degree.

7. Practice among southern institutions of higher learning in the matter of records.

All committees were requested to continue their investigation and report at the next meeting.

An address was given by Prof. McHenry Rhoades, State High School Inspector of Kentucky, upon the "Junior College Situation in Kentucky." The principal address of the meeting was given by Hon. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, on Thursday morning. His subject was, "Increased Revenue for Teacher-Training Institutions." Some of the facts which Mr. Claxton brought out were: Since the estab-

lishment of the first Normal School (about 1833), to the present time, all graduates of Normal Schools in the United States, both public and private, number less than 500,000. The number of teachers required this year to fill the elementary school positions is approximately 750,000. The per cent of trained teachers in our schools is very small. In some states about 50 per cent of the teachers are without professional training of any degree.

The graduates of all the Normal Schools of the United States for the present year together with all graduates of the other higher institutions of learning who purpose to go into the teaching work, number less than 30,000.

The number of schools without teachers at the present time is about 150,000.

There is not a single state in the United States which has anything like an adequate equipment for training of the teachers needed in that state for elementary schools.

We are spending at present 25,000,000 dollars annually in the United States for teacher training. If we were to increase that amount ten-fold and thereby increase the number of trained teachers ten-fold, it would require at least a generation to catch up with our need, so as to supply the necessary teachers.

The officers of S. A. T. T. I. for next year are: President, President Bruce R. Payne, George Peabody College for Teachers; Vice-President, Dean Cloyd N. McAllister, Berea Normal School, Berea College; Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. Thomas Alexander, George Peabody College for Teachers.

The Wonders of America

By T. T. MAXEY

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.

GLACIER is one of the newer of our great "outdoor museums" or national parks. Scattered throughout its 1,400 square miles is a jumble of mountains, glaciers, rivers, lakes and waterfalls which looks like "The Great Builder had left the odds and ends of his world making here in one disordered heap."

A newspaper man jotted hard to reach the top of one of the skyland trails. Resting on a boulder and looking far out over the forests, across a flower-carpeted valley to a superbly beautiful mountain lake, he declared he had discovered "Where God sat when he made America."

The dominating feature of Glacier is its magnificently carved mountains. It contains some of the most tremendous peaks in the world. Some of its peaks remind one of cathedrals, others of forts and castles. The suns and winds of hundreds of years have united their smooths with varying hues. Often their slopes are covered with great, slow-moving glaciers—like fields, some of which travel fully five inches in a year. Between or below them are splendid forests of pine. The meadows between these wooded patches are a riot of wild flowers.

But the supreme beauty of this park is its mountain-topped, intricate lakes, fed by glacial streams which ripple down the mountain sides, often in tall, ribbonlike falls of great beauty. Add to this an occasional glimpse of a Swiss chalet (for the accommodation of visitors) and you have an unbeatable combination for the true lover of the wild and the beautiful.

Berea College Hospital and School of Nursing

During the coming year Berea College Hospital will offer two distinct courses in Nursing. The shorter course will be exactly like the course that has been given since the Hospital has been founded. It is intended for young women who have not the educational preparation for the longer course, but who desire to render as much practical service as they can.

Graduates from this course are in demand, and may expect to receive from ten to twenty dollars a week for their services. They will not be qualified to take charge of a hospital, nor can they demand the high pay of the Registered Nurse, but they are very valuable to every community and there should be a number of young women to enter this course.

Applicants for this course must be past eighteen years of age, of good health and rugged constitution; must have finished the eighth grade in good standing. This course requires eighteen months, largely of practical bedside work, in addition to fifty-two hours of class-room work for completion.

COST OF LIVING. By good business management and studied economy, the College is able to reduce the cost of living in Berea to the lowest possible figure. The times are working hard against us and the constant battle with the high cost of all commodities is a trying one, but thus far the College has won. Tuition is free, incidental fee \$5, \$6, and \$7 a term, according to the course taken, room and board for about \$125 a year and many other valuable and necessary additions to the student's school life, such as gymnasium, athletics, hospital and lectures are free. All students from the mountains above fifteen years of age, of good character, studious habits and a willingness to work are invited and will find a whole-hearted welcome to Berea, but they must make reservations in advance.

Write for a Catalogue and book of Chief Regulations, to the College Secretary, MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Kentucky.



The longer course is for three years and prepares its graduates for the State examination. All persons successful in this examination receive the R. N. Diploma and are permitted to practice in other states as well as in Kentucky. The first twenty-two months of this course will be spent in Berea College Hospital, and the last nine months in the Louisville City Hospital. Candidates for this course must have passed their eighteenth birthday, be in good health, and show evidence of having had one year of high school, or its equivalent.

Nursing is a great profession and many of our young women who desire to render a maximum service to the people in greatest need should enter this profession.

Berea College will open September 15, and any desired information about the School of Nursing, or any other department of the Institution, may be secured by writing to the College Secretary.

The MAN NOBODY KNEW

By HOLWORTHY HALL.



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—In a base hospital at Neuilly, France, his face disfigured beyond recognition, an American soldier serving in the French army attracts attention by his deep despondency. Asked by the surgeon for a photograph to guide them in making over his face, he offers in derision a picture of the Savior, bidding them take that as a model. They do so, making a remarkable likeness.

CHAPTER II.—Invalided home, on the boat he meets Martin Harmon, New York broker, who is attracted by his remarkable features. The ex-soldier gives his name as "Henry Hilliard," and his home as Syracuse, New York. He left there under a cloud, and is embittered against his former fellow townsmen. Harmon makes him a proposition to sell mining stocks in Syracuse, concealing his identity. He accepts it, seeing in it a chance to make good and prove he has been underevaluated.

CHAPTER III.—In Syracuse "Hilliard" (in reality Richard Morgan) is accepted as a changer. He visits James Cullen, a former employer, relating a story of the death of Richard Morgan, and is surprised at the secret shown by Cullen and his youthful daughter Angela. While at the Cullen home Carol Durant, Morgan's former fiancée, makes a call.

CHAPTER IV.—Hilliard repeats to Carol his story of Morgan's death and is deeply moved by the evidence of her deep feeling for the supposed dead man. He resolves, however, to continue the deception.

CHAPTER V.—Next day Hilliard goes to work at Angela's. Carol had always loved Dick Morgan, and while delivering to her a letter supposedly from her former fiancée realizes that his affection is unchanged. His welcome by Doctor Durant, Carol's father, also shakes his resolution to continue the deception, but he conquers it.

CHAPTER VI.—In Syracuse Hilliard is looked upon as a capitalist and mining expert, and in that capacity, in pursuance of his object, interests Cullen in the possibility of wealth in mining properties. The Cullens and Hilliard go to the Durant home for dinner.

CHAPTER VII.—Observations at the Durants convince Hilliard that the doctor and his daughter had always been his true friends, and his love for Carol becomes stronger. He realizes he has a dangerous rival in Jack Armstrong, also very much in love with Carol, and the two men tacitly agree to fight it out fairly.

CHAPTER VIII.—Despite his success in interesting capitalists of Syracuse in his mining venture (which he believes to be a sound proposition) Hilliard regrets having placed himself in such a false position, but in justice to Harmon feels he must go on. He makes confession to Carol of his love for her, and she admits the possibility of his affection being returned in time.

CHAPTER IX.—Rufus Waring, youthful suitor of Angela Cullen, jealous of Hilliard, becomes angrily watchful of the latter's business. Harmon visits Syracuse, and a prominent business man of the city, seeing them together, warns Hilliard of Harmon's reputation. Disturbed, Hilliard asks Harmon for an explanation, and the broker unguardedly admits a former swindle, and also that the mining proposition is a "fake." Hilliard threatens to make the knowledge public, but Harmon shows him he has made himself an accessory. Hilliard sees nothing to do but go on with the deal.

CHAPTER X.—In an interview with Carol, deeply touched by her friendliness and interest in him, Hilliard almost determines to admit his duplicity, plead for forgiveness, and make a fresh start, but cannot nerve himself to the confession.

Yes, he could gather his resources and place them, together with himself, in the hands of his subscribers, and their vengeance would be twofold; once for their loss out of pocket, once for the loss out of faith. He had deserved no leniency, and he expected none. But as for those who, without the financial entanglement, had respected him, and honored him, as for Carol Durant and Angela.

Well, as for Carol, he was at least relieved of the terrible mental convulsion which would surely have fallen upon him if he had had reason to believe that she loved him. As it was, her shock at his dishonesty was tempered by Armstrong's sane philosophy; at most, she would lose in Hilliard a friend of only a few months—a man she had wanted to retain as a friend, but—by her own admission—as that, and no more. This was a consolation . . . trilling and fragile, to be sure, but something saved out of the wreck.

As to Armstrong—Hilliard, marveling somewhat at his own tolerance, wished him joy. Armstrong was fine and clean and manly; he had well merited his victory. As to Mr. Cullen—Hilliard was torn with regret, but after all, Cullen's gullibility was what had made the campaign so childishly simple. As to Angela . . . who had really loved him!

"Oh, the poor little kid," said Hilliard softly. "The poor little kid. . . ."

And perhaps he had never loved Carol Durant so much as when, at ten o'clock that sunny morning, he went up the steps of Angela's house to destroy a little girl's regard for him before it could be destroyed by others.

On the doorstep, he found strength in the memory of poor Pierre Dutout. In a way, Hilliard felt that he, too,

was giving up his life as Dutout had given his . . . with a smile for the future, and a blessing for the future. Because he was afraid, unreasonably afraid, that Angela, after all, was in love with him—and when he put a stop to that, it was the beginning of the end.

CHAPTER XII.

As he crossed the threshold of the long, overdecorated drawing room, he knew intuitively that he had blundered upon a climax. This he sensed from the attitude of the three who turned toward him as he entered—sensed it before he saw what was in their eyes. . . . The atmosphere was vibrant, as though from sound waves which had passed beyond, and yet left traces of the swell behind them. The room was silent; but of a silence more confounding than a deafening turmoil.

Hilliard, standing on the threshold was himself the center of this atmosphere; he felt it partly because his mood was so flexible and partly because the three who faced him had simultaneously thrown their fixed attention on him, thrown it directly and challengingly, including him in the flame of the climax, while they stood motionless as statues. He looked at Waring, whose expression was defensively neutral; he looked at Angela, flushed, pliant, and excited; he looked at Mr. Cullen, tight-lipped and frowning; and Hilliard caught his breath, as a swimmer who launches himself to a high dive, and walked composedly into the drawing-room.

"I hope," he said gravely, "I'm not intruding. Am I?"

The trio was paralyzed into action; Cullen fairly leaped at him, "Hilliard!" he said, "thank the Lord! You're the very man we want!"

Hilliard smiled straight into Cullen's eyes.

"That's why I'm here," he said.

Waring laughed loudly—too loudly; and the laugh stopped short, for Cullen was towering over him—Cullen blinding with indignant wrath, and with a hand resting on Hilliard's shoulder.

"Now go on," said Cullen commandingly. "We don't want any under-handed work around here, Rufus. I've told you that once already. Go on and say it to his face! You're conversational enough behind his back—say it to his face! Either you tell him or I will!"

The boy wiped his forehead. Bends of sweat stood out on it.

"Mr. Cullen . . . It isn't . . . It isn't fair . . ."

"Fair!" Angela's soprano had risen to a half-scream. "Rufus Waring, after what you've been saying, you talk about being fair! Why if you—"

"Hush! Angela!" Her father's admonition was peremptory enough to quell her instantly. He wheeled back



"It's Nothing but Jealousy! He's Said Horrible Things About You!"

to Waring. "We're going to get at the bottom of this sooner or later—and the sooner the better. I'm waiting for you to repeat what you just told us, Rufus."

There were tears of anger in the law student's eyes—of anger and of impotence. He gave Angela a look of superb disdain, shrugged his shoulders.

"Well, that settles that!" he said, and as Angela gave a gasp of understanding, and turned angrily white, he laughed metallically.

Cullen moved nearer to him.

"Are you going to speak up or not? Because if you aren't . . ."

Waring folded his arms; but he still fulfilled the pose he planned, because his eyes and his muscles were traitor to him.

"No, I'm not! Not until I'm ready to! I'm not afraid of the whole crowd of you! I'm not going to be bullied and bullied into—"

He attempted to brush past Cullen, the older man caught him by the arm. "Take your hands off me!"

"You stay where you are!" stormed Cullen. "Until you can—"

"If you lay your hands on me once more, Mr. Cullen, I'll . . . don't you forget I know what this means! I'll have you—"

"Oh, your law!" Cullen started it contemptuously. "For God's sake, don't snivel about it . . . stand up and take it like a man, if you've got any manhood in you! For a law student you're . . . well, don't try to

run away from it, then. . . . Are you going to tell him, or am I?"

The answer was delayed; Cullen swung around to Hilliard. "Then I'll tell you myself! Know what this boy's been saying about you? Coming up to us when you're not here, and trying to knife you when you're not looking?"

Hilliard, who had been standing paralyzed, found voice.

"Why, I can guess," he said, curiously enquiring. "And don't be harsh with him, Mr. Cullen. As a matter of fact—"

Angela had sprung between them; Hilliard saw that her cheeks were tear-stained.

"It's nothing but jealousy!" she cried vehemently. "He's said horrible things about you! He's always saying things about you! He said—"

"Angela!" Cullen almost fairly shouted it. "I tell you, this is my house, and I won't have any more of this infernal nonsense in it! Tear me? I've had all the nonsense I'm going to stand from anybody! Rufus, you stay right there! Angela, you keep quiet!" He turned to Hilliard.

"If you'd come in a half minute sooner, you'd have heard this young whippersnapper trying to make you out a swindler! Trying to class you with fake promoters and mining sharks! Yes—that's what he did! You! And look at him! Look at him! I want to tell you, Hilliard, I'll take more than his say-so to start anything around here! Don't you open your mouth, Rufus . . . you had your chance and you wouldn't take it! And I want to tell you right here and right now—"

"Wait a minute," Hilliard was deadly quiet; the only quiet member of the quartette. "There's no use in telling all the neighbors just yet." He regarded Waring kindly. "Do you mind repeating precisely what you did say, Rufus . . . you had your chance and you wouldn't take it! And I want to tell you right here and right now—"

The boy flushed agonizedly; he was the accuser, and yet he couldn't meet Hilliard's eyes. It wasn't guilt; it was mere intellectual inferiority; and yet it gave exactly the opposite impression.

"Well," he said desperately, "I know hearsay evidence is no good, so I got it first-hand—in my own room in the Onondaga, didn't I? You won't deny that, will you? I didn't just pick up rumors—I got it from you. Didn't I go there and ask you questions, and didn't you give me the data? Show me figures and everything? And I told Mr. Cullen the very next day, it didn't look good to me. His voice rose stridently. "All right, I'll say to him, and I'll say it to me, and I'll say it to anybody that'll listen to me! It didn't look good to me then, and it doesn't now. I told him you acted darned funny about it. And just now I've been telling him I don't believe it's straight. You're too damned sketchy about it, and it's got all the earmarks of a bun promotion! There . . . Cullen!"

The omission of the prefix to the father of his idol was the worst insult he could conceive.

Cullen's hand was still on Hilliard's shoulder and it was Hilliard whom he addressed, explosively, and with that particular sort of muffled fury which rises best from a set of circumstances not thoroughly understood.

"What this is all about is beyond me! Only, if this law minnow has gone as far as this . . . We've got to get at the bottom of it . . . You know that as well as I do, Hilliard, naturally. The boy's as wild as a hawk. Heaven knows how far he'd go outside. This has got to be cleared up! We've got to pound some sense into him. We—"

Hilliard was smiling vacuously; now that the blow had actually fallen, and the complaint officially lodged, he felt deliciously relaxed, content. Before he could contrive a reply Waring was strident again.

"Yes." The student's voice was thin with acidity. "Yes, you think you're pretty smart—all of you. Don't you? I come in here to do you a kindness that anybody else, it seems to me would take as a favor, and you and Angela jump all over me—why doesn't he deny it? That's what I want to know! Why doesn't he say something?"

Cullen looked at Hilliard and made a swift deduction, and spoke it.

"He's waiting for the rest of it. Go on—you're only half through the yarn you told us."

"Oh, very well," Waring gathered courage. "You can have all you want—maybe more than you want. You'd have had it sooner if you hadn't started yelling at me. I know what I'm talking about; you people don't seem to realize I'm in the law! I don't go off half-cocked. I wrote to a law firm in Butte, Montana, that's what I did. I found out what was the biggest firm there, and I wrote 'em a letter. They answered it, too. I got my information right from the ground. I've got a letter that says—"

Cullen swayed forward, his hand outstretched, palm-upward, in a direct challenge of Waring's truthfulness.

"Where is it?"

The boy withdrew a step and stammered: "I left it home."

"Oh, you did!" Cullen's laugh was stinging. "That's likely!"

"Yes, that's exactly what I did! Think I'd bring an original letter out of my office—let it out of my hands until it's time to make it of record? Not on your life! I've got it all right. It says the Silverbow Mining corporation owns some acreage, fast enough, but there isn't a mine on it—"

Cullen vented his abridgment of rage on the empty air.

"Well, who in the devil ever said there was?"

"Why . . . didn't you?" The appeal was to Hilliard; and it was made in a tone of astonishment which would have been ludicrous if there hadn't been tragedy behind it.

"No," Hilliard shook his head.

"You can't accuse me of that, at least. . . . The only mine ever mentioned was one in prospect. I always said it was a prospect, with an old shaft on it. It didn't? And so it is! But an old shaft isn't a producing mine, necessarily. And—please let him finish, Mr. Cullen!"

"Well . . . The boy had twin disks of hectic flame in his cheeks. "That's only a detail, anyway . . . they said it was . . . undeveloped . . . they said the shaft had been abandoned more than two years ago, because it wasn't worth much of anything—"

Cullen's hands were closing and unclosing apoplectically.

"For Heaven's sake, who ever said it wasn't two years ago! We all know that! Give us some news, young man, give us some news!"

Waring was breathing hard, and his interest had switched to Angela, who stood adamant. Indeed, he was suddenly transformed to the status of a suppliant rather than that of a prosecuting witness.

"Well . . . they said it was offered . . . two years ago . . . to anybody who'd take it . . . for ten thousand dollars . . . and nobody'd take it as a gift . . ."

"Oh, good Lord!" Cullen was near to bursting. "Doesn't the fool know what a prospect is? Hasn't he seen the reports? And still he—"

"And . . . and the land next to it was . . . had a mine on it, the XLNC mine, that's in pretty fair shape, but that didn't signify anything. . . . He paused for a moment. "And there hasn't been any work done on it, to speak of, for two years. . . . And the corporation report I got shows that a fellow named Martin Harmon's the president of it, and Harmon's a cheap Wall Street man in New York. The Butte people don't consider him reliable. And I've written to him four times—and he won't answer."

"Ah!" said Hilliard, startled.

"Well?" Cullen repeated his challenge.

"That's all," he gazed beseechingly at Angela, who sniffed and turned her head away.

"All!" Cullen breathed stertorously. "And with a flimsy lot of rot like that you've got the unmitigated gall to start a slanderous story like this about Henry Hilliard! You've got the nerve to—"

"The astonishing part of it," interposed Hilliard, with coolness which astonished even himself, "is that every-

single item of it is true! Don't blame him, Mr. Cullen. It's true—every word."

Cullen shook himself.

"Of course it's true! Isn't it what you've told us yourself, in a different way! It's the telling of it that counts!"

(To be Continued)



"It's True—Every Word."

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Cullen shook himself.

"Of course it's true! Isn't it what you've told us yourself, in a different way! It's the telling of it that counts!"

(To be Continued)

Aztec Relics.

Many interesting relics have been found recently of the lost race or prehistoric people who lived in the great community dwellings now in ruins near Aztec, New Mexico. The evidences of a surprisingly high civilization include curious sundials woven from yucca leaves, flint and cotton. The people delighted in ornaments of shells cut into discs and beads of turquoise and shell. There are Jasper arrow points, bone awls and needles. The basket weaving was also of a high artistic quality. The most interesting of these relics is the coiled pottery made by rolling long strips of clay and winding them round and round as is done in coiled basketry. The ancient people who made these articles are believed to have been the original cliff dwellers.—Boys' Life.

QUARREL WITH JAPAN LOOMING

CALIFORNIA MAY ADOPT DISCRIMINATORY LEGISLATION IN NOVEMBER.

LAND OWNERSHIP THE ISSUE

Coast People Say Number of Orientals There is Increasing and That the Gentlemen's Agreement is Being Violated.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—A diplomatic controversy between the United States and Japan is threatened because of the possibility of discriminatory legislation by the state of California against the Japanese residents.

Already Bainbridge Colby, secretary of state, has received representations from the Japanese ambassador here, and these are known to have been purely informal and only intended to direct the attention of the United States government to the California situation. Legislation which is proposed will be submitted to a popular referendum at the California election in November involves the issue whether the Japanese shall be permitted to own land in that state.

Five separate propositions, each of which hinges on land ownership, are included in California proposals. First, it is proposed to prohibit land ownership by the Japanese; second, to prohibit American-born Japanese minors from acquiring real estate; third, to prohibit the Japanese from leasing any land; fourth, to prohibit the Japanese parents from being guardians of their children's property; and fifth, to prohibit the Japanese from owning interest in corporations holding land.

Gentlemen's Agreement Violated?

Official Washington well understands that the United States government can take no legal action, except to suggest to the California state officials that no legislation should be enacted to offend Japan. Violation on the part of the state of the so-called gentlemen's agreement between this country and Japan might lead to difficulties between the two governments. The gentlemen's agreement, made in 1907, provides for the control by Japan of Japanese immigration to this country, but the Californians claim that it is being violated in spirit by the Tokio government and that the influx of Japanese, with lower standards of living and incessant work, is a menace to the native Americans. Under the gentlemen's agreement, Japan agreed to issue passports to her laborers to enter territories contiguous to the United States, and she also recognized the right of the United States to deny entry to this country of Japanese laborers whose passports did not include the continental United States. Further, Japan agreed to issue passports to this country to Japanese of the following classes: Travelers, business and professional men, students and skilled workers; laborers and nonlaborers who had before 1907 lived in the United States; and Japanese who had acquired farms in the United States and wished to return to this country to take active charge of their property.

Effort to obtain official and accurate data on the Japanese question on the Pacific coast is now being made by the immigration committee of the house of representatives. Headed by Congressman Albert Johnson of Washington, the committee is conducting its investigations, including public hearings in California, attention being centered in that state because of the proposed discriminatory state legislation.

Picture Bride Problem.

Californians assert that the Japanese population in their state is increasing at an alarming rate, but this is denied by the Japanese, who assert their increase since 1907 has been about 10,000. The picture bride, critics of the Japanese say, is a violation of the gentlemen's agreement because as soon as she arrives in this country she becomes a laborer, besides rearing children. The Japanese claim the picture bride follows the usual custom of their land, the parents of the couple arranging the marriage, and the exchange of photographs is a matter of identification and convenience of the contracting parties when they meet at an American port. The Japanese also say that a legal ceremony is performed in this country.

The picture bride problem is expected to end this fall, for the Tokio government has agreed to issue no more passports to them. However, the last of the outstanding passports do not expire until fall, so arrivals of the picture brides may be expected to continue until that time. The greatest number of picture brides to arrive in this country any one year was in 1918 when a few more than 4,000 were landed.

Soft Drink Tax Must Be Paid.

The internal revenue bureau, collector of all the federal taxes, is making ready for a drive that Commissioner William M. Williams expects will bring millions of dollars in to the treasury. The soft-drink business has grown enormously since the beginning of nation-wide prohibition, and the collection of a cent or two from each soda water, pop, tea cream sundae, etc., is giving the revenue officials grave concern.

Neglect or wilful evasion of the law

on the part of the soft-drink venders is so general that special preparations are being made by Commissioner Williams to force obedience of the revenue statute. Special deputies, gathered from all parts of the country, are going through a special school in order that the bureau can make sure of the enforcement of the law. These agents will soon be sent into the states to organize special forces to ferret out offenders, large and small, and press the prosecutions in the federal courts.

To get ready for the drive against the venders falling to comply with the law, Commissioner Williams called to Washington a corps of revenue agents, and they are studying a special course of instruction on the provisions of the law and the proper way to obtain evidence against violators.

Flying Squadron Trained.

These agents are about ready to return to their states, where each will pass along the knowledge he has acquired at the school here, and from the persons enrolled in the local schools there will be organized flying squadrons to descend upon refreshment booths, drug stores and the other places from which the government collects 10 per cent on each sale of soft drink.

No rigid enforcement of the law has been required in the past, the government officials winking, possibly, at violations because of the fact that many venders were not familiar with the law and might violate its provisions innocently. But with the beginning of the new fiscal year in July, Mr. Williams has felt that the time has come to press for a more general compliance with the revenue statute regarding the soft drinks.

Under the law the tax must be paid by the consumer, and the seller gets into trouble not because of failure to pay the tax but for failure to collect it from a buyer. A maximum penalty of \$10,000 fine and imprisonment for one year is prescribed for the wilful evasion of the law. Venders also are required to keep daily record sheets showing the number of sales and the amount of tax collected on each. Where no cash register or check system is employed it is required by the revenue bureau that a separate receptacle be kept to hold the collections as they are made with each sale.

More Giant Redwoods Saved.

Acceptance by the department of the interior, through John Barton Payne, secretary of the interior, and Stephan T. Mather, director of the national park service, of a deed for a tract of 130 acres in Giant forest, California, will preserve for future generations a group of the largest and oldest trees in the world. The donor was the National Geographic society, and the presentation was made by Gilbert Grosvenor, its president.

A member of the National Geographic society, who had long been interested in the efforts of the society to preserve the big trees, subscribed \$13,000 toward their purchase. Part of the Giant forest was purchased in 1916, when the National Geographic society supplemented a congressional appropriation by a gift of \$20,000. At that time 617 acres of the forest were bought. The society has been untiring in its efforts to save the Giant Sequoias from devastation. The latest addition to the government's forests is known as the Tharp tract. There is still one area which is not under control of the government.

An enumeration of the Giant Sequoia trees in the latest addition has not been made. One of the giants is said to be as large as the famous Sherman tree, known widely as the super-giant of the towering timberland and one-half as high as the Washington monument. The Sherman tree has a girth of approximately 30 feet. There are other trees in the tract which exceed the height of that 270-foot giant, but few which approach its girth.

Not Surpassed Anywhere in World.

In submitting a favorable report on a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to make an investigation and submit a report as to securing a stand of typical redwood trees as a national park, the committee on public lands said that in height and in quantity of material, as well as in the beauty and density of their forests, the trees were probably unsurpassed by any other forest in the world. The committee's report, which was adopted by the recent session of congress and under which the secretary of the interior is carrying forward the investigation designated, pointed out further that as these trees are more than 2,000 years old they are among the oldest living things on the earth.

"They are nature's monuments, well worthy of preservation," the committee said. "These forests are unquestionably among the most admirable things in nature on our continent. All will readily agree that typical stands of these trees should be preserved for the enjoyment, inspiration and admiration of future generations. The greatest stands of these trees are located in the valley, comparatively accessible and where the rapid encroachment of the loggers is threatening the extermination of this noblest type. Any successful effort to save them must be made within the comparatively near future. The fire-resisting qualities of redwood, if slightly aided by removal of dead underbrush, will render any forest selected practically immune from the fire hazard."

There are 10,922,235 Bell telephones in use in 70,000 cities or communities, with 23,281,150 miles of wire, or more than eighty times the distance to the moon.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main street, north of THE CITIZEN Office.—advertisement.

Mr. Mrs. Roy Nunn of Ohio arrived Sunday for a visit with relatives and friends.

Miss Anna Hackney, who graduated from the College Department this year and has been spending part of the Summer in Battle Creek, is visiting Miss Ora Carpenter this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baker, who have been living in Akron, O., for some time, returned to Berea last week.

Miss Una Gahbard has been visiting recently with friends at Red House.

Nora and Carl Hill, of Scottsburg, Ind., are visiting relatives in Berea and Wallacetown.

Miss Georgia McFerron, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Rose Carns, returned to her home at Mt. Vernon, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Hart left Tuesday for their vacation. They will visit in northern Ohio and other places. They took the trip by auto and were accompanied by D. L. Roberts.

Misses May and Elizabeth Lee Harrison left this week for Warren, where they will be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. B. P. Jones for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Olmstead are spending several weeks at their daughter's home in Evansville, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hilgenfeld, of Chesterville, Ill., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson near Blue Lick.

Mrs. Sherman Baker, of Indianapolis, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson.

Mrs. Howard Lovell, of Covington, is visiting at the home of Mrs. M. J. McKenney on Chestnut street.

The many friends of Miss Lillie A. Moore will be interested to know that she has taken up a claim of fifty acres in northwestern Colorado. Her present address is Craig, Colorado.

Oscar Wyatt, of Battle Creek, Mich., is visiting his parents and friends here for a few days. Mr. Wyatt is doing a hustling real estate business in Battle Creek.

Miss Mae Howard, of Manchester, Ky., a graduate of Berea Normal department, spent several days this week visiting Prof. and Mrs. John F. Smith.

Prof. and Mrs. Jenks, of the University of Minnesota, are spending some days in Berea in the interest of studies which he is making for the university.

President Hutchins and Prof. John F. Smith are on a trip thru Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia this week.

Mrs. Leonard Spence and little daughter, Gladys, of near Beattyville, are visiting their many friends here. They are stopping at the old Spence home on Jackson street with Mr. and Mrs. Tom Cook.

You can get more amusement for the same old 50 cents admission at the Blue Grass Fair than you can buy for several times that sum elsewhere. Every other fair has increased its gate fee; not so at Lexington. Worth trying for a day or two.

NEW BUILDING FOR FIRESIDE INDUSTRIES

President Hutchins and other officials of Berea College, recognizing the value and benefits of the Fireside Industries decided to enlarge the work. It was soon seen that more space was needed for classrooms and for those whose labor will be weaving.

Mrs. Ernberg undertook the task of raising the funds for that purpose. Having been invited to spend the week-end at the home of Lieutenant-Governor Ballard, who had already made a gift for that purpose, she presented the plan for a large building. Mr. Ballard showed his interest in the Industries by enlarging his gift so that the new building is assured. The new building will set back of the Log House and will probably be built next summer.

W. F. KIDD
Dealer in
Real Estate

Telephone 68 Berea, Ky.

are a feature of the Blue Grass Fair at Lexington. The Floral Hall will be full of interesting articles of every description, and the exhibit devoted to articles made by the women of the mountain district is especially attractive.

PUBLIC SCHOOL

The Public School opens Monday, August 30. E. F. Dizney, Principal.

CHICKEN SUPPER

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church will give a chicken supper at the Harrison Building, corner Chestnut and Boone streets, Wednesday, August 8, from 6 to 9 p. m. Everybody is invited to come and have a good time.

UNION CHURCH

"The Soul's Awakening" will be Dr. Hutchins' topic next Sunday at 11:00 a. m. The subject of the mid-week meeting Thursday, at 7:30 p. m. will be "Christ Our Savior."

REV. DE GARMO IN RICHMOND

Evangelist J. B. DeGarmo, with his singer, Sam N. Easley, will hold a revival meeting at Calvary Baptist Church, on Big Hill Avenue, Richmond, August 16 to 29, inclusive. L. A. Byrd, a former student of Berea, is pastor of this church. These workers of God held a revival in Berea last year and many friends will be interested to know of their return to our county.

METHODIST CHURCH

The Methodist Sunday-school gave a farewell reception to Warren Smith, the teacher of the Men's Bible Class, at the home of Edgar Wyatt, on Wednesday evening. A large crowd was present and a most delightful time was had. Mr. Smith is soon leaving Berea.

HELP FOR EYE-SUFFERERS

If your eyes are weak, or you are becoming blind or have granulated eye-lid, the United States Public Health Service with the help of the Jackson county Red Cross Chapter, invites you, grown people and children, rich and poor, to go to McKee Tuesday, August 24 to Friday, August 27. Free examination and free treatment will be given by a skilled eye doctor. This is a splendid opportunity for all eye-sufferers to find out what is the matter and get relief. If you are suffering, this is your best chance to get help, or if you know of someone who is suffering, it will be a kindness to urge him to go. Remember, the Government and the Red Cross are doing the work.

JACKSON COUNTY FAIR

The readers of THE CITIZEN are requested to read the advertisement of the Jackson county fair to be held at Bond-Anville, Ky., September 2, 3, and 4. This is one of the most interesting fairs in Kentucky, where thousands of mountain people meet and have a good time.

The managers of this fair have completed arrangements for all kinds of attractions, including an airplane and large shows of all kinds. They are enlarging their grounds and are making arrangements for a big fair. The people will make no mistake in attending this fair, which is held for the purpose of advancing agriculture in the mountains.

PRIZE WINNERS AT BEREA FAIR

The following is a list of the prize winners at the Berea Fair, August 4, 5, 6, 1920:

Butter Scotch Pie, Mrs. J. P. Roberts.
Apple Pie, Mrs. John Harrison.
Chocolate Pie, Mrs. Hockaday Dunn.
Lemon Pie, Mary Elizabeth Powers.
Cream Pie, Mrs. Brandenburg.
Plate Corn Muffins, Mrs. Bert Coddington.
Loaf Yeast Bread, Mrs. Bert Coddington.
Loaf Salt Rising Bread, Mrs. Sam Mason.
Ginger Bread, Mrs. M. A. Moody.
Plate Beaten Biscuit, Mrs. W. B. Brandenburg.
Old Fashioned Corn Pone, Mrs. Jno. Harrison.
Sponge Cake, Mrs. Hockaday Dunn.
Cocoanut Cake, Mrs. Hockaday Dunn.
Checkerboard Cake (layer), Mrs. Guy Duerson.
Angel Food Cake (mold), Mrs. Joel Broughton.
Chocolate Layer Cake (chocolate in cake), Mrs. Hockaday Dunn.
Chocolate Layer Cake, Mrs. J. H. Jackson.
Fruit Cake (fruit in cake), Mrs. C.

"Nae mair by Babel's streams we'll weep
To think upon our Zion;
An' hing our fiddles up to sleep
Like baby clouts adryin',
But screw the pegs wi' tuneful cheep
An' o'er the thairms be tryin'
O, rare to see our elbuck's weep
An' a' like lamb tails flyin'
Fu' fast this day."

The katydids have come again
And fiddlers in convention
Are gath'ring here to draw the bow
In musical contention.
Let sorrow sleep and homely cares
Give place to mirth and pleasures
While fretful age and forward youth
Step lively to the measure
In joyful play.

Let gray-heads tell of younger days
When joints were spry and limber,
And boast of steps they used to dance
Before the bleak December
Of frosty age has touched their bones.
Of course, this modern prancing
Is kittens' milk and baby stuff
Compared with grandad's dancing.
We can't deny.

A little "moonshine" did no harm,
A dram to make them merry,
Enough to loosen bashful tongues
Was right and proper—very;
But now the sons of piping Pan
Are like to meet destruction
The while they fiddle for us from
Spontaneous combustion,
It is so dry!

The lively tunes of lovely France,
Old airs from Merrie England

T. Allen.
Fruit Cake (layer), Mrs. Bert Coddington.
Black Cake, Mrs. Lewis Potts.
Sour Cucumber Pickles, Mrs. M. A. Moody.
Sweet Cucumber Pickles, Ethel Duncan.
Tomato Catsup (green), Ethel Duncan.
Quart Pear Preserves, Mrs. J. H. Jackson.
Quart Cherry Preserves, Mrs. Sam Lackey.
Quart Peach Preserves, Mrs. M. A. Moody.
Quart Strawberry Preserves, Ethel Duncan.
Quart Tomato Preserves, Mrs. Lela Dickerson.
Honey in Comb, 1 lb., Mrs. Hockaday Dunn.
Homemade Cheese, Mrs. John McWilliams.
Homemade Butter, Mrs. S. R. Baker.
Apple Jelly, Mrs. J. H. Jackson.
Grape Jelly, Mrs. Bert Coddington.
Blackberry Jelly, Mrs. S. R. Baker.
Freezer Ice Cream, Mrs. Bos Moore.
Pineapple Sherbet, Mrs. Lewis Potts.
Two Pounds Homemade Candy, Mrs. A. F. Scruggs.
Plate Peaches, Miss Lucile Gilbert.
Plate Apples, Mrs. Jesse Vaughn.
Half-dozen Roasting Ears, Ethel Duncan.
Peck Onions, J. Gilbert.
Peck Irish Potatoes, Mrs. Sam Lackey.
Dozen Tomatoes, Mrs. John Harrison.
Head Cabbage, Mrs. J. F. Dean.
Half-dozen Beets, Mrs. M. A. Moody.
Gallon Green Beans, Mrs. Bert Coddington.
Baked Ham, Mrs. Sam Lackey.
Prettiest Girl Baby, under 18 months, Mrs. Clinton Allen.
Prettiest Boy Baby, under 18 months, Mrs. L. J. Gahbard.
Boy Rider, under 12 years, Thomas Herndon.
Girl Rider, under 15 years, J. L. Green.
Fancy Single Pony Turnout, Robt. Walker.

Roadster Ring
Stallion, Mare or Gelding, any age, Charley Dunn.
Walking Ring
Walking Mare, any age, N. W. Rogers.
Races on Track
2:25 Trot—Dick Rogers (Birdie Rape), 1st; M. Moran (Alice Monaster), 2nd; Dick Rogers (Mary Belle), 3rd.
2:20 Pace—Gypsy Boy, 1st; Dan Taylor, 2nd; Dugan, 3rd.
Beef Bred Cattle
Heifer, any age, Bradshaw Bros.
Bull, any age, Bradshaw Bros.
Yearling Heifer, Bradshaw Bros.
Cow and Calf, any age, Bradshaw Bros.

Senior Yearling Steer, Bradshaw Bros.
Suckling Calf, either sex, Bradshaw Bros.
Herd of 5 Head or Over, Bradshaw Bros.
Colt Ring
Suckling Horse Colt, Hockaday Dunn.
Suckling Mare Colt, T. S. Hagen.
Saddle Ring
Saddle Stallion, Mare or Gelding, any age, E. T. Doty.
Harness Ring
Harness Stallion, Mare or Gelding, any age, E. T. Doty.
Pony Ring
Harness Pony, Robt. Walker, Jr.
Walking Ring
Walking Gelding, any age, Jack Duerson.
Sweepstake Colt Ring
Suckling Colt, either sex, W. D. Turley.

Races on Track
2:25 Pace or Trot—Rogers, 1st; Moran, 2nd; Noland, 3rd.
Mule Race—Jas. Lackey, 1st; Oscar Harrison, 2nd.
Pony Race—Raleigh Settle, 1st; Henry Kinnard, 2nd.
2:25 Trot—Moran (Alice Monaster), 1st; Noland (Bess Bowers), 2nd; Rogers (Birdie Rape), 3rd.
Mule Colt Ring
Horse Mule Colt, Jas. Adams.
Mare Mule Colt, D. C. Anderson.
Brood Mare and Mule Colt
Brood Mare and Mule Colt, either sex (50-50). Robert Rowlett.
Combined Ring
Stallion, Mare or Gelding, any age, E. T. Doty, 1st and 2nd.
Walking Ring
Walking Stallion, Mare or Gelding, any age—Wilson Rogers, 1st; B. J. Broadus, 2nd; J. W. McKinney, 3rd.
Swine Ring
Poland China Gilt, 6 months and over—C. E. Houk, 1st and 2nd.
Poland China Boar—H. C. Pieratt, 1st and 2nd.
Poland China Sow, any age—H. C. Pieratt, 1st and 2nd.
Poland China Boar Pig, under 6 months—C. E. Houk, 1st and 2nd.
Poland China Sow Pig, under 6 months—H. C. Pieratt, 1st and 2nd.

Racing on Track
Free for All Race—Dick Rogers, 1st; M. Moran, 2nd; Dick Rogers, 3rd.
Junior Agricultural Club Rings
Male Pig, any breed, Lona Fish.
Duroc Sow Pig, pure bred, Lona Fish, 1st and 2nd.
Duroc Boar Pig, pure bred, Lona Fish, 1st and 2nd.
Sow and Litter of Pigs, any breed, Lona Fish, 1st and 2nd.
Female Pig, any breed or age, Lona Fish, 1st and 2nd.
Pig of any breed or sex, Lona Fish, 1st and 2nd.
Poultry Division
Pen, Rhode Island Red, Wm. Anderson.
Pen, Rhode Island Red, Cockerel and Pullets, Wm. Anderson.

AUGUST, 1920

(The Fiddlers' Meeting)

And Scottist strathspeys—Irish reels,
All things from Fiddle-String Land,
Will please discriminating taste
And bring fond recollections,
When we recall our youthful days
With careful retrospection
On this good night.

The "Fisher's Hornpipe," "Soldiers Joy,"
"Waynesburg," and "Martha Campbell"—
You'll find few better tunes than they,
No matter where you ramble.
And "Forked Deer" and "Mocking Bird,"
And "Hell's Broke Loose in Georgia,"
"The Hog-eyed Man" and "Liza Jane."
They'll have to play them for you
To set you right.

"The Buck Creek Girls" and "Black-Jack Grove,"
And "Slipping Sliding Jennie,"
And "Sallie Ann" and "Rye Straw,"
too,
Would make you hug your granny.
And "Eggnog" 's good, but best of all
"Broadway" and "Rip Van Winkle"
And "Who's Been Here Since I've Been Gone?"
Can chase away my wrinkles,
On any day.

If fiddling here and ev'rywhere
Along the road we travel,
And fiddling down a world of care
Will help us to unravel
The skein of life and make us smile
When else we might feel poorly—
Why then, to draw the bow awhile
Is naught hut wisdom, surely.
Then let us play!

TO SAVE IS THRIFT



Thrift is the saving of time, energy, resources, wages, or profits. It means a home of your own, contentment, education and comfort for your children, and a book to read, a piano and then for recreation, a piano or Victrola with which to entertain and beautify the home, the city, the state and the nation—a bulwark against the day of need, and independency that lengthens and sweetens life.

\$1 is sufficient, earning 4% interest, compounded semi-annually. In this way you can begin systematic saving at home which will, in the end, prove of untold value to you.

GET ONE OF OUR
LIBERTY BOND BANKS

Berea National Bank

JOHN L. GAY, Cashier

JOHN W. WELCH, President

Blue Grass Fair
Lexington, Ky.

6 BIG DAYS AND NIGHTS 6
Aug. 30 to Sept. 4

\$50,000.00 PREMIUMS

Nat Reiss Carnival Co.

25 Cars High Class Shows, 5 Rides

Newberry's Military Band De Luxe and The All-American Quartette in Daily and Evening Concerts

3 Giant Passenger Aeroplanes 3

Running and Trotting Races Daily

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES

Ken Walker, Secy.

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE—House and lot on Forest street.
(3t-7p) P. B. Lewis.

FOR SALE—White Leghorn cockerels, 75 cents. Also an Ideal Fireless Cooker.
Phone 7. Mrs. R. E. Bartlett

FOR SALE—Nice 7-room, 2-story house, in good repair; with water and lights; good garden and barn; other outbuildings. Corner of Boone and J.K. streets. For further information, call M. J. Carrier, phone 149-4 rings. (t-f).

FOR SALE—Two farms 4 1/4 miles from Berea on Big Hill and Berea pike. Well watered; good improvements; lots of grass. Will sell one or both. One has 148 acres; other 60 acres. Lots of good tobacco land. For further information, write or call
M. J. Carrier,
Star Route, Berea, Ky.
(t. f)

WANTED—A woman as a housekeeper. Washings sent out.
(t. f) Address Box 117, Berea, Ky.

List Your Property

for sale with

Scruggs, Welch & Gay
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
Berea, Kentucky

F. L. MOORE'S
Jewelry Store
FOR
First Class Repairing
AND
Fine Line of Jewelry
MAIN ST. BEREA, KY

Jno. F. Dean J. W. Herndon
DEAN & HERNDON
Dealers in Real Estate, Berea, Ky.

We are still selling real estate. Do you want a good Blue Grass farm? We have it! Want a small farm near Berea? Yes, we have it! Want a house and lot in Berea? Come on; we can furnish it! Want a vacant lot or unimproved land? Come on to us!

We have just revised our list of property, and have added many desirable farms and houses in town. In addition to our local business we have for sale a number of desirable farms in the famous Miami Valley, the "corn belt" of Ohio. So if you want to leave the State, see us before you go, and we will "put you next!"

The "beautiful spring" has come and gone;
The wheat is threshed; we've laid by corn;
And now the rovers are beginning to roam,
To rent a house or buy a home.
They are searching the country far and near
For a good location for next year;
They want a place near town, as a rule,
Where they can put their children in school,
And where the grown-ups, husband and wife,
Can get the most pleasure out of life.

Berea is the place where you want to be,
And Dean & Herndon the men to see;
You will find John Dean still at The Bank;
His grub being short, he's lean and lank.
Herndon keeps up his rambling around;
His office is "any old place" in town.
But when you find him, he soon can tell
Who has the cheapest farms to sell.
Come on to us, we'll help you find
A house or farm to suit your mind.

Respectfully,
DEAN & HERNDON.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician.
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician.
MARGARET S. GRANT, M.D., Physician.
MISS MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent.
MISS NELLIE MILLER, R.N., Head Nurse.

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published Every Thursday, at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. C. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
J. O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor

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Advertising rates on application.

Foreign Advertising Representative

THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

THE MISFORTUNE OF THE BEREA FAIR

The Berea Fair has for many years been patronized by the best people of our county and surrounding community. It has long been a meeting place for widely-separated friends and relatives. A good dinner was spread and everyone who had not provided himself with a lunch was invited to take a good piece of fried chicken, apple pie and other good things to eat. Everybody looked forward to the Berea Fair.

But how sad and humiliating to every honest citizen were the attractions and side issues this year. With increased fees and many premiums donated it seemed that better accommodations, less dust, and a greater protection of human rights could have been secured this year.

Never within the memory of the oldest citizens of this community has so much vice been assembled in one small spot, under license and seemingly under sanction. Neighbors and citizens gambled openly; small boys, openly, conducted crap shooting games in front of a number of gambling devices. Many of these were witnessed by officers, duly appointed under the law, and sworn to enforce the law of the state.

Vulgar and obscene shows were open to our sons and daughters and one show, too rotten for women and children to witness, invited their husbands and fathers.

A number of citizens were heard to say: "Surely the Fair Association was deceived and did not know what they were getting into." If that is true, the Berea Fair Association will hasten to make the matter right in the minds of the citizens who patronized it in good faith and today feel humiliated.

It is time that the general spirit and purpose of all county fairs change. In other states, and in many counties in this state, the fairs are operated for the benefit of the farmers and business men of the community minus the gamblers, bootleggers and prostitutes.

We hope that the Berea Fair Association, even though it is a private organization, managed with the purpose of realizing dividends on its investment, will become an agency for good in our community.

There was a time when ring horses and race horses were the center of attraction at county fairs because they were inspiring, but since the automobile and tractor have come to stay; interest in horses is dying. No fair has such good horses as it used to have, and we will drift into a far worse condition if we try to fill up the attractions with gambling and obscenity instead of farm products, commercial displays, and a hundred other legitimate things.

In the next few weeks a number of interested citizens will write an article, giving an outline of the kind of a fair that ought to be given in a rural community like ours.

(Signed) A Citizen of
Madison county.

Reduced railroad rates for the Blue Grass Fair at Lexington, August 30-September 4.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1920 By Prof. LeVant Dodge

II. The Party Platforms

Dear Reader, you feel quite sure that the next President of the United States will be one or the other of two certain men. One of those men was picked out for the great responsibility on the 12th of June by a company of about one thousand men and women assembled from different parts of the country at Chicago. The other was selected by a like number of persons at San Francisco about three weeks later. The sovereign people are permitted to choose their Chief Executive; that is, they may take their choice between these two, James M. Cox and Warren G. Harding. No one else has a ghost of a chance.

If you wish to know something about what each of these gentlemen will do in case he is elected, you very naturally read what is called the platform of the party that nominated him. The candidate is supposed to accept the statement found in that platform or refuse to accept the nomination. But do we really know the candidate's views and purposes, when we have read his party's declaration of principles? It will require about two hours to read either one of them; and when read, not much of it will be understood by the average voter. There have been times when the common man could know beyond a doubt the policy of a candidate by glancing at the utterances of the convention which made him their nominee. Let us illustrate the above statement.

In the Presidential campaign of 1860, sixty years ago, there was one vital question which held the public thought. I was a voter then and for a dozen years I had been fairly familiar with the politics of the day. My recollection of the exciting contest then carried on is as clear as it is of our most recent political campaign. More than half of our vast domain had only what was called "territorial government," and the scattered population had no vote in either branch of the National Congress. Already the people of some of these territories were asking for admission into the Union as states. In fifteen of the then existing states, African slavery was an established fact and protected by law. The burning question of the day was as to whether that disgraceful institution should go into the broad territories of the west, with their vast possibilities. Three definite answers were given. One answer was the monosyllabic, "yes." In this joined those whose pecuniary interests were involved in slavery, together with a crowd of their servile followers. Another reply was an emphatic "no." Those who joined in this response to the vital question constituted the new Republican party. For their Presidential candidate they selected Abraham Lincoln, from the dead Whig party, and for vice President, Hannibal Hamlin, an old-time Democrat. The third proposed solution of the great problem was to leave it to the choice of the majority in each territory, when the population was sufficient to claim admission as a state. No ambiguity in the platform that year! No other question received attention. Former party lines were trampled under foot in the rush of the people to gather around these new party standards.

The present situation is far different. There are diverse opinions as to what is the most important question of the times. Any one of several subjects is of sufficient importance to justify making it the core of a party creed, were there not so many other things demanding attention. The division of sentiment upon nearly every one of these topics has no relation to former lines of party cleavage. Perhaps it is not to be regretted that the old party names and organizations are still continued. But it is inevitable that when a national convention is held, there should be such divergence of views among its members as to make a matter of conjecture what ground the party will take. Some of the sharpest and most bitter clashes are between rival factions in the same convention. And so nearly every convention utterance taken as a

whole is a compromise. In my previous article, entitled, "An Explanation," I called attention to the fact that upon the mooted question of the League of Nations, the declarations of the two parties are such as to permit those who "belong to" the party to go on advocating their conflicting views, each claiming that his is the correct interpretation of the platform utterance. At another time it may be shown that the case is similar in connection with other topics.

One natural result is that a great part of the two platforms is in close agreement—each consisting of mere platitudes or "glittering generalities." Another noticeable fact is that people wait for the nominee's speech of acceptance as the really authoritative interpretation of the platform ambiguities. Although the lucky (?) man selected as the party standard-bearer (Continued on Page Eight)

Peace Keynote of Cox Speech (Continued from Page One)

questions in order, it has always seemed to me that the interpretation of the function of the league might have been stated in these words:

"In giving its assent to this treaty, the senate has in mind the fact that the League of Nations which it embodies was devised for the sole purpose of maintaining peace and comity among the nations of the earth and preventing the recurrence of such destructive conflicts as that through which the world has just passed. The co-operation of the United States with the League and its continuance as a member thereof, will naturally depend upon the adherence of the League to that fundamental purpose."

"Such a declaration would at least express the view of the United States and justify the course which our nation would unquestionably follow if the basic purpose of the League were at any time distorted. It would also appear to be a simpler matter to provide against any misunderstanding in the future and at the same time to meet the objections of those who believe that we might be inviting a controversy over our constitutional rights, by making a senatorial addition in words something like these:

"It will of course be understood that in carrying out the purpose of the League, the government of the United States must at all time act in strict harmony with the terms and intent of the United States Constitution which cannot in any way be altered by the treaty-making power."

Helpful Additions Not Barred.

"Unquestioned friends of the League have made other proposals. Our platform clearly lays no bar against any additions that will be helpful, but it speaks in a firm resolution to stand against anything that disturbs the vital principle. We hear it said that interpretations are unnecessary. That may be true, but they will at least be reassuring to many of our citizens, who feel that in signing the treaty, there should be no intentional reservations that are not expressed in plain words, as a matter of good faith to our associates. Such interpretations possess the further virtue of supplying a base upon which agreement can be reached, and agreement, without injury to the convention, is now of pressing importance. It was the desire to get things started, that prompted some members of the senate to vote for the Lodge reservations. Those who conscientiously voted for them in the final roll call realized, however, that they acted under duress, in that a politically bigoted minority was exercising the arbitrary power of its position to enforce drastic conditions. Happily the voters of the republic, under our system of government, can remedy that situation, and I have the faith that they will, at the election this fall. Then organized government will be enabled to combine impulse and facility in the making of better world conditions. The agencies of exchange will automatically adjust themselves to the opportunities of commercial freedom. New life and renewed hope will take hold of every nation. Mankind will press a resolute shoulder to the task of readjustment, and a new era will have dawned upon the earth.

Federal Taxation.

"Federal taxation must be heavily reduced, and it will be done at once, if a Democratic administration is chosen in November. Without hampering essential national administrative departments, by the elimination of all others and strict economy everywhere, national taxes can be reduced in excess of two billion dollars yearly. Any saving consumption taxes, once repealed. The incomes from war-made fortunes, those of non-producers and those derived from industries that exist by unfair privilege may be able to carry their present load, but taxes on the earnings of the wage-earner, of the salaried and professional man, of the agricultural producer and of the small tradesman should be sharply modified. I believe that a better form of taxation than the so-called excess profits tax may be found and I suggest a small tax, probably one to one and one-half per cent on the total business of every going concern. It is to be understood that the term 'business' as used does not include income received by wage-earners, salaried men, agriculturists and the small business men who should be exempt from this tax. The profiteer and some of the highly capitalized units have used the excess profits tax as a favorite excuse for loading on the consumer by means of highly inflated selling prices many times the amount actually paid the government. A necessary condition to the national contentment and sound business is a

just proportion between fair profits to business and fair prices to the consumer.

Would Halt Profiteering.

"The tribe of profiteers has simply multiplied under the favoring circumstances of war. For years, large contributions have been made to the Republican campaign fund for no purpose except to buy a governmental underhold and to make illegal profits as the result of preference. Such largesses are today a greater menace to our contentment and our institutions than the countless temporary profiteers who are making a mockery of honest business, but who can live and fatten only in time of disturbed prices. If I am called to service as president men will be found, if they do not already exist, for compelling these exceptions to the great mass of square dealing American business men, to use the same yardstick of honesty that governs most of us in our dealings with our fellowmen, or in language that they may understand, to suffer the penalty of criminal law.

"It has been my observation that the men who learn our language, yields to a controlling public opinion and respects our laws; besides, in proportion as his devotion to American life develops his interest in the impulsive processes of revolution diminishes. We must be patient in the work of assimilation and studiously avoid oppressive measures in the face of mere evidence of misunderstanding. The necessity for the drastic laws of war days is not present now, and we should return at the earliest opportunity, to the statutory provisions passed in time of peace for the general welfare. There is no condition now that warrants any limitation upon the right of free speech and assembly nor on the liberty of the press. The greatest measure of individual freedom consistent with the safety of our institutions should be given. Excessive regulation causes manifestations that compel restraint.

Law Enforcement.

"The legislative branch of government is subjected to the rule of the majority. The public official who feels to enforce the law, is an enemy both to the Constitution and to the American principle of majority rule. It would seem quite unnecessary for any candidate for the Presidency to say that he does not intend to violate his oath of office. Anyone who is false to that oath is more unworthy than the law violator himself.

"Morals cannot easily be produced by statute. The writ of injunction should not be abused. Intended as a safeguard to person and property, it could easily by abuse cease to be the protective device it was intended to be.

"We should not, by law, abridge a man's right either to labor or to quit his employment. However, neither labor nor capital should at any time or in any circumstances, take action that would put in jeopardy the public welfare.

"We need a definite and precise statement of policy as to what business men and workmen may do and may not do by way of combination and collective action. The law is now so nebulous that it almost turns upon the economic predictions of the judge or jury. This does not make for confidence in the courts nor respect for the law, nor for a healthy activity in production and distribution. There surely will be found ways by which co-operation may be encouraged without the destruction of enterprise. The rules of business should be made more certain so that on a stable basis men may move with confidence.

"Government, however, should provide the means in the treatment of its employees, to keep in touch with conditions and to rectify wrong. It is needless to say that in order to be consistent, facts should at all times justify the pre-emption that the government employees are properly compensated.

"The child life of the nation should be conserved; if labor in immature years is permitted by one generation, it is practicing unfairness to the next.

Adequate Farm Profits.

"Farming will not inspire individual effort unless profits, all things considered, are equal to those in other activities. An additional check to depleted ranks in the fields would be the establishment of modern state rural school codes. The federal government should maintain active sponsorship of this. Rural parents would be lacking in the element which makes civilization enduring if they did not desire for their children educational opportunities comparable to those in the cities. The price the consumer pays for foodstuffs is no indication of what the producer receives. There are too many turnovers between the two. The farmer reaps his crop and the price which he receives is determined by supply and demand. His products in beef and pork and produce, pass into cold storage and ordinarily when they reach the consumer the law of supply and demand does not obtain. The preservation of foodstuffs by cold storage is a boon to humanity, and it should be encouraged. However, the time has come for its vigilant regulation and inasmuch as it becomes a part of interstate commerce, the responsibility is with the federal government. Supplies are gathered in from the farm in times of plenty. They can easily be fed out to the consumer in such manner as to keep the demand in excess of that part of the supply which is released from storage. This is an unfair practice and should be stopped. Besides, there should be a time limit beyond which perishable foodstuffs should not be stored.

"Our objective should be a decreased tenantry. With the period of occupancy uncertain, the renter strips land of its fertile elements and each

year diminishes our national assets. Under the operation of the federal reserve and the farm loan acts, encouragement has come to thousands who find that industry, character and intelligence are a golden security to the people's banker, the government of the United States. Multiply our home owners, and you will make the way of the seditious agitator more difficult.

Railroads and Waterways.

"Any discussion of the question of food supply leads very quickly to the closely related matter of transportation. There is no one thing which brings us so intermittently to critical conditions than the insufficiency of our transportation facilities. Both the railroads and the public are to blame. There has been no material addition to the total mileage in the last ten years, and the increase in terminals has been much less than required. At the beginning of the war the rolling stock was badly reduced and inadequate. The public had not given in pay for service sufficient revenues on which credit could be allowed by the banks. Moral assistance was withheld because of railroad policies that did not bring approval. Many of these corporations had made themselves a part of political activities, local, state and national. Then there were more or less sporadic instances of stock watering operations, and the exploitation of utility properties for personal gain.

"Abuses were not general, but they were sufficient to bring the entire railroad systems of the country into disrepute. The good suffered with the evil. When the transportation lines were taken over by the government, they were barely able to keep through the task of the day. Unity in operation, the elimination of the long haul and the merging of every mile of track and terminal and every car and engine into a co-ordinated plan of operation, enabled the government to transport troops and supplies, at the same time affording, under great stress, a satisfactory outlet for our industries. It should be remembered in this connection that except for the motor truck which supplemented transportation by rail, and except for the great pipe lines which conveyed oil for commercial purposes, we should not, in all probability have been able to throw our deciding strength into the balance and win the war. Any attempt to discredit the federal operation of railroads during the years of grave emergency is unfair. In the case of those who know the facts it is insincere. Too much cannot be said in praise of those who directed this work, nor of the men who physically operated the lines under the discouraging conditions of poor equipment. But all of this is water over the wheel. The problem of the railroads is still with us. The government and the public should render every co-operation in the utmost good faith, to give thorough task to private ownership. The railroads have had their lesson. Government regulation is accepted now as not only a safeguard to the public, but as a conserving process to the utility.

"Financial credit is necessary to physical rehabilitation and it should be sufficient for the periods of maximum demand. We should not lose sight, however, of the vast possibilities of supplementary service by water. The Great Lakes and St. Lawrence navigation project, particularly, should claim the interest of the government.

Federal Reserve System.

"It is almost unnecessary to speak of the Federal Reserve system in connection with the winning of the war, as, next to the consecration of our manhood and womanhood itself, the greatest factor was the marshalling into one unit through the Federal Reserve bank of the stupendous wealth of America. To those of vision who look out beyond our shores into that commercial domain where we are so justly entitled to enter in a time of peace, latent power of the Federal Reserve system can be seen promoting in every quarter of the globe an ever-widening flow of American commerce. We will soon have a merchant marine fleet of 11,000,000 tons aggregate, every ship flying the American flag and carrying in American bottoms the products of mill and mine and factory and farm. This would seem to be a guarantee of continued prosperity. Our facilities for exchange and credit, however, in foreign ports, should be enlarged and under the federal reserve system, banks should be established in important trading centers.

Reduction of Armament.

"I am convinced after considerable study of the subject that the expenses of the government can, without loss of efficiency, be reduced to a maximum of four billion dollars, including sinking fund and interest on the national debt. When we enter the League of Nations, we should at the same time diminish our cost for armament. To continue expenditures in either the war or the army departments on a vast scale, once our membership in the League is assured, would seem to be a very definite refutation of the advantages of the world plan which we believe it possesses. An appealing fundamental in the League method, is the reduction of armaments. We cannot afford to do it, and other nations do likewise. If we do not enter the League, hundreds of millions of dollars must be spent for armaments. If we go in, and I believe the people will insist on it, then we can count on economies.

"The Republican leaders who have taken charge of their party and nominated its candidate, are no more possessed of the spirit of the hour than they were in 1912 when they precipitated a revolution within the rank and file of a great organization. If further proof were needed, the action of the present Congress supplies it. Not a constructive law can be cited. Money and time were wasted in seeking to

make a military triumph an odious chapter in history—and yet it is not significant that after two years of sleuthful inquiry, there was nothing revealed in that vast enterprise, carrying billions of dollars in expense, upon which they could have even a whisper of dishonesty?

"The Mexican situation, trying to our patience for years, begins to show signs of improvement. Not the least of the things that have contributed to it, is a realization by the people of that country, that we have neither the lust for their domain, nor disposition to disturb their sovereign rights. Peace smiles upon the border and incentive to individual effort seems to be making a national aspiration.

Disabled Soldiers.

"I feel deeply that the rehabilitation of the disabled soldiers of the recent war is one of the most vital issues before the people and I, as a candidate, pledge myself and my party to those young Americans to do all in my power to secure for them without unnecessary delay, the immediate training which is so necessary to fit them to compete in their struggle to overcome that physical handicap incurred while in the service of their government. I believe also that the Federal Board of Vocational Rehabilitation as far as possible should employ disabled soldiers themselves to supervise the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, because of their known sympathy and understanding. The board itself and all agencies under it should be burdened with the care of securing for the disabled soldier who has finished his training, adequate employment.

"The women of America, in emotion and constructive service, measured up during the war to every requirement, and emergency exacted much of them. They demonstrated not only willingness, but capacity. They helped win the war, and they are entitled to the privilege of voting as a matter of right and because they will be helpful in maintaining wholesome and patriotic policy. It requires but one more state to ratify the national amendment and thus bring a long-delayed justice. I have the same earnest hope as our platform expresses that some one of the remaining states will promptly take favorable action.

Education.

"There must be an awakened interest in education. The assumption that things are all right is an error. The plain fact reveals two sterling things, one, a growing declension in the ranks of teachers and the other, the existence of five and one-half millions illiterates. The army of instructors has been more or less demoralized through financial temptation from other activities which pay much better. We owe too much to the next generation to be remiss in this matter.

Campaign Contributions.

"There will be no attempt in this campaign to compete by dollars with our opposition. So many people have been in the money gathering business for the reactionary cause that the millions already in hand are more or less a matter of general information. All that we ask is that both parties deal in the utmost good faith with the electorate and tell the plain truth as to the amounts received, the contributors, and the items of disbursements.

"The sort of readjustment which will appeal to our self-respect and ultimately to our general prosperity, is the honest readjustment. Any unfair adjustment simply delays the ultimate process and we should remember the lesson of history that one extreme usually leads to another. We desire industrial peace. We want our people to have an abiding confidence in government, but no readjustment made under reactionary auspices will carry with it the confidence of the country.

"The inconveniences incident to the war have been disquieting; the failure of the Republican Congress to repeal onerous taxes has added to our troubles. The natural impulse is to forget the past, to develop new interests, to create a refreshed and refreshing atmosphere in life. We want to forget war and be free from the troubling thought of its possibility in the future. We want a change from the old world of yesterday where international intrigue made people mere pawns on the chess-board of war. We want a change from the old industrial world where the man who toiled was assured a 'fall dinner pail' as his only lot and portion. But how are we to make the change? Which way shall we go? We stand at the forks of the road and must choose which to follow. One leads to a higher citizenship, a freer expression of the individual and a fuller life for all. The other leads to reaction, the rule of the few over the many and the restriction of the average man's chances to grow upward. Cunning devices becked by unlimited prodigal expenditures will be used to confuse and to lure. But I have an abiding faith that the pitfalls will be avoided and the right road chosen.

"The leaders opposed to Democracy promise to put the country 'back to normal.' This can only mean the so-called normal of former reactionary administrations, the outstanding feature of which was a pittance for farm produce and a small wage for a long day of labor. My vision does not turn backward to the 'normal' desired by the senescent oligarchy, but to a future in which all shall have a normal opportunity to cultivate a higher stature amidst better environment than that of the past. Our view is toward the sunrise of tomorrow with its progress and its eternal promise of better things. The opposition stands in the skyline of the setting sun, looking backward, to the old days of reaction.

"I accept the nomination of our party, obedient to the Divine Sovereign of all peoples, and hopeful that by trust in Him the way will be shown for helpful service."

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

JUNIOR CLUB CAMP

At London Fair Ground, August 16 to 21, there will be a Junior Agricultural Club Camp. This camp was mentioned in the Mt. Vernon Signal last week as though the Junior Club Camp was held for Laurel county club members only. The camp is for all Junior Agricultural club members of Eastern Kentucky. I have written all my club members of Southern Madison and Rockcastle counties, asking them to let me know if they would like to attend the camp. Many have sent in cards saying that they were making plans for the camp.

If there is a club member of Rockcastle who wishes to attend this camp they may do so by sending me his or her name on card I mailed them. Since I will not have time to answer these cards, I will do so now in this article.

Club Members: Look over your letter and list of articles to take with you. Get all ready to leave for London, August 16. Be sure and mail card to me as soon as possible. If I don't see or write you, I will meet you at London August 16.

Yours for a big camp,
Robt. F. Spence, County Agent.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY COMMUNITY FAIRS

Teachers and trustees are planning for their Community Fairs upon September 30. At this time, each school in the county will have a Community Fair, where home, farm, garden and school products will be exhibited. On Friday morning, October 1, all products to be entered in the County, School and Agricultural Fair will be taken to Mt. Vernon, where they will be placed on exhibit and judged. Saturday, October 2, at 9:00 o'clock, doors will be opened to 8,000 people of Rockcastle county. Are you going to be in this crowd?

The live stock exhibits will be entered on Saturday morning, October 2. State Superintendent Colvin will attend this County, School and Agricultural Fair, and will address the citizens of Rockcastle county. This will be the time to hear a great speech on a great subject.

COOPERATION COUNTS

No matter what the farmer picks up to read, he is sure to see the word "co-operation." That word means much to the future of the farmer and his family. A recent editorial from the Southern Agriculturist on co-operation is given here:

"Cooperation enables farmers to sell their products for better prices, helps them to buy things they need at lower prices, makes it possible for them to do together many things they could not do acting apart. If cooperation amounted only to this, if it were nothing more than a purely business proposition for special times and circumstances, it would be well worth while for farmers to cooperate. "But these immediate and direct profits from cooperative effort are but the beginning of the reward that co-operators are to receive. Its addition to the farmer's business efficiency is but a promise of what it is going to do for the world. Co-operation is the forerunner and the bringer of a finer and higher ideal of citizenship and fellowship; it holds in its hands the promise of a new social structure, a more desirable civilization."

"Editor Russell, of the Irish Home-

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.65@1.66, No. 3 white \$1.64@1.65, No. 2 yellow \$1.63, No. 2 mixed \$1.62@1.63, No. 3 mixed \$1.61@1.62, white ear \$1.65@1.70.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$23@22.50, clover mixed \$22@21, clover \$22.50.

Oats—No. 2 white \$7@8.80, No. 3 white \$6@7.70, No. 3 mixed \$7@7.90. Wheat—No. 2 red \$2.61, No. 3 red \$2.58@2.60.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 68c, firsts 53c, seconds 52c, fancy dairy 60c.

Eggs—Extra firsts 46c, firsts 44c, ordinary firsts 42c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lbs. and over 45c, fowls, 4½ lbs. and over 31c; under 4½ lbs. 30c; roosters 21c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$12@14, fair to good \$8@12, common to fair \$6@8; heifers, good to choice \$10@13, fair to good \$7@10, common to fair \$5@7, canners \$3@4, stock heifers \$5.50@8.

Calves—Good to choice \$16@16.50, fair to good \$12@14, common and large \$8@9.

Sheep—Good to choice \$7.50@8, fair to good \$3.50@7.50, common to choice heavy fat ewes \$9@12.75, light ewes \$15.50@16.25, pigs (110 lbs. and over) \$10@13.25.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$15.50@16, butchers \$10.25, medium \$16.25@16.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$9@12.75, light sows \$15.50@16.25, pigs (110 lbs. and over) \$10@13.25.

WHAT DID JESUS TEACH?

Rev. Geo. Candee



(Rev. Geo. Candee was a helper of Brother Fee before the war, and at the age of 90 is the only surviving member of Berea's original Board of Trustees. He was preaching in McKee, Jackson county, when the Berea workers were driven out in 1859. He is living with his wife at 803 Oakwood avenue, Toledo, O., and they are to celebrate the 63rd anniversary of their marriage on August 27th.)

If we are to make the world Christian we must make men see what Jesus taught about God.

Jesus taught that God is a great unselfish, loving, helpful Father, supremely interested in building up a great democratic brotherhood of souls like unto himself! (Democracy means rule of the people free from all tyrants, people who have some advantage by inheritance which they did not earn, and all profiteers.)

This democratic conception of God is a corner stone of the Christian religion. On the other hand the most vicious idea of God is that he is an Almighty Autocrat, whose supreme interest is to have his creatures extol and worship him for his own satisfaction and glory, as all selfish human autocrats do, who care for nothing but the menial service and laudations of their helpless victims. This false idea of God as a selfish tyrant holds that if his creatures do not worship him in this life he will arbitrarily punish them with everlasting torments. This false religion under the Christian name has driven thousands into infidelity and held back the progress of the world.

On the other hand while Jesus teaches that God is an all-wise, all-powerful, all-loving Father who would have all men saved; he does not teach that God overlooks sin in any form or degree, or that he saves men in their sins. He saves them from their sins.

He requires the sinner to repent of his sin and forsake it, or suffer the natural consequences till he does, as the prodigal son did, hungering for even swine's food, or the rich man, after his spectacular funeral, longing for the denied companionship of Lazarus. No, nothing but repentance, though late, would do for either of them.

It was to persuade men to repent by an exhibition of the extreme of sin, and the extreme of love, that Jesus submitted to be murdered by the wicked hands of sinners. When these belated sufferers see the real character of their sins, as explained also to them by the Holy Spirit, (See I Peter 3: 19) and realize the self-sacrificing love of Jesus and the Father think you they will not repeat and breathe in his regenerating spirit.

Jesus said to his apostles in his last interview, as his all-satisfying explanation of the awful tragedy that was just coming: "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth will draw all men unto me." (John 12: 32.)

God's great democratic Kingdom can never come upon earth until the false idea of God as a selfish tyrant is cleared away, and Christ's idea of God as the Heavenly Father comes into the minds of all men.

Five Die in Crash.

Orion, Mich.—Five persons were killed when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by an interurban car on a crossing near here. The occupants of the automobile, all members of one family, were hurled 200 feet and with one exception were killed instantly.

Bench Riot Quelled by Troops.

Revere, Mass.—Federal troops from Ft. Banks were rushed to Revere beach after a crowd of sailors and marines had attacked a police station following the mobbing of a Metropolitan Park police officer who had attempted to arrest a sailor. A detachment of 300 soldiers from Ft. Banks was hurried to the scene and proceeded, with fixed bayonets, to clear the beach. The police estimated the crowd at the beach at the time of the riot to be 100,000. The naval authorities gave orders to the navy patrol guard that every sailor or Marine was to be arrested. Later more than 100 had been placed under arrest and the authorities seemed to have gained control of the situation.



ROAD BUILDING

FAVOR THROUGH MAIN ROADS

Motortrucks Expected to Play Prominent Part in Transportation Facilities.

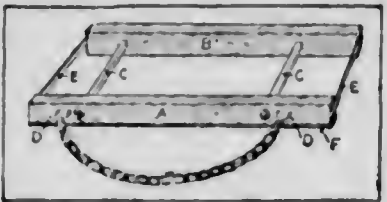
England is now debating roads for motor transportation, for although she is amply equipped with railroads it is believed that hereafter motor trucks will play a prominent part in the business of the country. Systems of special highways are being mapped out, and the plans proposed include an apparently excellent feature. To avoid the delays and congestion incident on traversing towns, it is suggested that the main road be located beyond the borders of the town, and this would certainly expedite traffic as it would not be necessary for every vehicle using the route to painfully thread its way through every village on the way. Of course this would not appeal to the local tradesman who hopes to catch an occasional penny from the passing cars, nor to the local magistrate who initiates his own income and the funds of his town by his interpretation of the law; but this is a matter of national interest and not to be restricted by petty local considerations.—Scientific American.

IMPROVING KING ROAD DRAG

Found Too Weak for Work in Pennsylvania and Strengthened by Wrought Iron Strips.

The old form of King road drag was merely two sides of a split log, fastened so that the sharp sides of the split surface faced forward, the straight surface extending vertically; the two parts were spaced about two feet apart and connected by struts to hold them parallel; the outfit was dragged by a chain, fastened to the front half-log, and the angle at which the contrivance was dragged over the surface was controlled by the manner in which the chain was hitched to the cloth, the chain itself being fastened permanently at both ends to two staples in the front log, which altered the angle at which the chain was hitched, as L. Bupp of Pennsylvania in Rural New Yorker.

"We found the original form too weak for our road work here, so we devised certain improvements, which are



Improved Form of Road Drag.

shown in the sketch, the most important of which was that we shod the front log with a strip two inches wide, one-half inch thick, of wrought iron, said strip being placed at the lower edge with the two-inch width extending vertically along the front log."

SAVE PERISHABLE PRODUCTS

Rural Motor Transportation Affords Opportunity to Get Crops to Market Quickly.

With the advent and development of rural motor transportation comes direct encouragement to raise better and bigger crops because of the better and broader market thus afforded. In the production of marketable produce there comes an opportunity for the saving of perishable products by quick deliveries, and for higher prices because of the excellent condition in which these commodities can be delivered.

PROPER CARE FOR ROADSIDE

Means Substantial Addition to Value of Adjoining Property and Aids Appearance.

Proper attention to the roadside means a definite increase in the pleasure of traveling over it, a positive preservation of the road itself and a substantial addition to the value of adjoining property. No matter how smooth and well constructed the traveled road may be, if the roadside is not properly cared for, the highway as a whole will not give a good impression. Macadam or gravel roads particularly need the protecting shade of trees.

Coercion Bill Passed.

London.—The Irish coercion bill was passed on its third reading by the House of Commons by a vote of 206 to 18. In an exciting scene in the House during discussion of the Government's bill, Joseph Devlin, Nationalist member from Belfast, was suspended and sent from the House. He was followed by other Nationalists, a great majority of the Labor party and a number of the Independent Liberals, amid the jeers of members supporting the Ministry.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Disney, Director of Home Science

MAINE IS LIKE OUR MOUNTAINS

Story of a Country Nurse

Sent to Gray, Me., last November, by the Red Cross to serve seven towns, covering an area of 250 miles of hilly, thinly settled country, she was expected sometimes to drive a Ford, sometimes to ride on an electric snowplough, occasionally to hire a horse and wagon, and in emergency to scale four-foot drifts on snow shoes.

She has had to act as nurse, doctor, cook, teacher, publicity agent, lecturer and organizer, sometimes working practically throughout the entire round of the clock, but establishing a reputation that has made her the guide, philosopher and friend of the whole community which she serves.

Had Little Previous Experience

A recent graduate of the Newton Hospital training school, Miss Best had only a little experience in New York when called by the Portland chapter of the Red Cross to essay the hazards of a Maine winter in the rural regions, but so well did she succeed that she was made health officer of the district before spring. She has now more than 40 schools to look after.

"My ambition was to do public health work," said Miss Best a few days ago. "I had learned to drive a flivver, although I had never been on such country roads as these. The first thing I did was to go to the superintendent of schools in Gray, which, as you know, is a town half way between Portland and Lewiston. He and his wife said it had been their dream to have a school nurse, so I suppose I was their dream. I tried to get a map but I could not find one, nor could I find any paper large enough to copy the topographical map on, so I used an old apron and now I keep this as a souvenir."

Began With Toothbrush Drill

"At the very first I had to address a school, although I had never done such a thing before. But I knew what I wanted to tell them and also I kept asking for constructive criticism. I started the children with a toothbrush drill. I found that as many as 85 per cent of them had bad teeth."

"Every town in the district had its own problems. That of Raymond had the worst lighted school in the district. None of the schools have a water system, and when I told the children to wash their hands, I found that there was no water for them to wash them in. In one school 50 per cent of the children had eyesight below the normal, and some very bad, largely due to the improper lighting of the building. Sanitary conditions were seldom right and, although by talking to the parents I was able to get such things as water for washing purposes, much needed to be done."

"The solution really is the consolidated school and transportation. In one school, at 28 below zero, at 11 o'clock they were just beginning to thaw out, for the children had to walk long distances. Most of the forenoon work was lost. They ate cold food, so I decided that the thing to do was to talk hot lunches. I got in touch with the home demonstration department of the Bureau of Agriculture, and we worked together."

Miss Best interested the parents, townspeople and women's clubs and her efforts resulted in hot lunches being provided in a number of schools.

Miss Best reports some strenuous times in her district nursing. "One Friday afternoon," she says, "I got a message from Cumberland, saying that a whole family was sick and that they could not get a person to help them—would I come? I couldn't get out."

"I couldn't get out! 'But,' came the reply, 'the woman is dying and the whole family sick.' Still it was a physical impossibility, for there were no trains running."

First Trip On Snowshoes

"Then the messenger asked if he brought snowshoes would I come? I agreed. I never thought he would get there, but by noon they started breaking out the roads. They had four horses hitched to several logs fastened together, with several men riding on these. The horses went two or three steps and then fell down and had to be shovelled out. This kept up and the work took a long time. Right behind the road-breaking men came the R. F. D. man and half an hour later the messenger arrived on snowshoes, bringing a pair for me—so there was nothing for me to do but go. I went, and we managed to get on one of the breaking-out teams and thus got to North Yarmouth. No train was running from here, and were told to walk to a small near-by

town and here we did find a train and arrived at Gray, where we took the electric for some distance and finished the trip on snowshoes.

"District nurses, I had decided, did not do night duty, but I arrived at this house about 8 o'clock. The woman had died, two children were sick with pneumonia, two others had the 'flu' and the trained nurse was ready to drop. Another person could not be secured in Portland or Lewiston, and so I took night duty and stayed on the case two nights."

"After this I had night duty right and left. I did the best I could and did not lose a patient."

"I went to one family where there was a new baby. The house was all kitchen down stairs and all bedroom upstairs. The mother had had eight children and had never been fixed up before. That day I found there was nothing to eat in the house. You cannot go into a family in Maine and ask them what their income is, or if they have anything in the house, but I stayed around and waited to see when dinner was to be served. I finally found there was to be one. A neighbor covered that emergency. This family was not very poor when there was work. The woman did not know how to work effectively, but she was anxious to learn. The tray I used was the top of a barrel and there was no great shortage of dishes that the family had to eat in relays. Neither were there any cups or saucers. But, of course, this was an unusual case. The family is all right when everything is O. K., but if anything happens they come on the town for aid. I suggested that they have some closets, and now the husband has put up a rough board closet in one corner of the kitchen—rough, but a closet. And the mother has taken care of the baby well and exactly according to instructions."

"I talked public health everywhere and the people were very good and asked intelligent questions and helped in everything I asked."

Town Made Her Health Officer

"At one of the town meetings, the question came up of electing a health officer and it was decided to dissolve the board of health and ask me to be health officer. I said I didn't know anything about it, but they decided that I should be tried out as part-time officer along with the other work. The program included quarantine work, which means going to tell the families to put up the placard and, later, to take it down and to advise them what to do afterward."

Miss Best is an enthusiastic advocate of "clean-up" work and constantly urges it. She is working for better water supply systems and for the prevention of disease arising from this source. She has tackled the clean milk problem in connection with the baby question.

PLANT AND DEVELOP TREES

Indiana Authority Gives Advice as to the Best Methods for Securing Desired Results.

A good lawn with plenty of hardwood trees, properly located, is one of the finest things to be taken into consideration in home beautification, according to C. L. Burkholder of the horticultural division of the Purdue (Ind.) extension department. Hardwood trees are always desirable for planting around the home even though they are slower in growth than the more modest and shorter-lived trees, such as the Carolina poplar, boxwood and soft maple. The elm, linden, tulip poplar, horse chestnut, sugar maple, Norway maple and white ash are a few of the hardwood trees which thrive under most conditions and grow rapidly after they are once well started. Now is the time to provide for a good strong growth next summer.

Every one of the above varieties of trees, up to the time it is eight or nine years old at the least, should be given a heavy coating of barnyard manure each fall and this material should be spaded in the shallow ground around the trees in the spring. A circle about each tree six feet in diameter should be kept free of weeds and grass throughout the summer season. This is an inexpensive treatment and will develop the growth of the tree each season if carefully observed. Plenty of manure will mean plenty of growth.

Superstition of Mons.

Mons, the home of the guardian saint of the British army, is the theater every year of the famous Llanescon display which ends the procession of St. Wundru. At midday to the tolling of the great bell, otherwise heard only as a war alarm, St. George gives battle to the dragon. According to rite, crashes down in the dust, shot through the nostrils, and the devils are charmed by the brave followers of the victorious knight. Before entering the lists the falcon "beast" bays the crowd with mighty blows of his tail. "The people of Mons believe that a blow from the tail brings good luck. What matter if it hurts?"

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. H. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago
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LESSON FOR AUGUST 22

DAVID'S PRAYER FOR PARDON.

LESSON TEXT—Ps. 51:1-7.
GOLDEN TEXT—Wash me thoroughly
from iniquity, and cleanse me from
my sin.—Ps. 51:2.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—1 Sam. 12,
12.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Asking God to For-
give us.

JUNIOR TOPIC—How David Obtained
Forgiveness.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—
What to Do When We Have Done
Wrong.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—
Confidential Prayer in Christian Expe-
rience.

There can scarcely be any doubt
but what the sin here meant is that
which we studied last Sunday, namely,
adultery and murder (see 1 Sam. 11
and 12). About a year had elapsed
from the time of David's sin to his
repentance. The thirty-second Psalm
graphically pictures David's state
of soul during this time. It was a
year of great soul-anguish; day and
night he was lashed by a guilty con-
science. In this psalm we see the
path by which a guilty soul may re-
turn to God.

1. David's Cry for Pardon (vs. 1, 2).
It is well to note his conception of
God. He saw him as a God of mercy
and loving kindness.

1. "Have mercy" (v. 1). He knew
that justice would forever separate
him from God. Because he saw the
mercy and loving kindness of God, he
did not sink down under his weight of
guilt and despair. Because Judas
Ischariot did not see God as a God of
mercy he went out and hanged him-
self.

2. "Blot out my transgressions" (v. 1).
He was fully conscious how
many had been his acts of rebellion
against God.

3. "Wash me from my iniquity" (v. 2).
He knew that it was not enough
to have God blot out his sin, for his
very person was defiled. He knew
that in order to be clean he must be
washed thoroughly, and that by God
himself.

4. "Cleanse me from my sin" (v. 2).
He was not clear that washing would
make him clean, so he pleads with
God to make him clean by whatever
process is needed. He was even will-
ing for fire to be applied, just so he
could be clean.

II. David's Confession (vs. 3-5).
1. "I acknowledge my transgressions"
(v. 3). He now makes a clean breast
of them—he would hold back nothing.
There is no way to peace with God
but by a full confession of sin. No half-
hearted dealing with sin will avail.

2. "Against thee have I done this
evil" (v. 4). All sin is finally and
really against God. All our wrong-
doing with our fellows is against God,
for such deeds violate his laws. To
believe all this guilt he remembers
that it was done in God's sight, thus
showing disrespect and contempt for
him.

3. "I hid myself in iniquity" (v. 5).
He confesses not only to these acts of
sin, but that he is by
very nature a sinner.

III. David's Cry for Deliverance
(vs. 6-9).

1. "Make me to know wisdom" (v. 6).
He asked God that instead of
heart wickedness he might be taught
by God himself in his inmost nature.

2. "Purge me with hyssop" (v. 7).
David seems to see that in order to be
cleansed there is need of applying
atonement blood. His prayer seems aloft
on the wings of faith to the supreme
sin offering, Christ.

3. Restoration (vs. 8, 9). He not
only wants pardon, but restoration to
the divine favor in Jesus Christ.

IV. David's Cry for Purity of Heart
(vs. 10-12).

He realized that if his life was to
be different, God must dispose his
heart toward the right, so he cried
for the Holy Spirit to not be taken
away from him.

V. David's Vows (vs. 13-17).

1. To tell God's mercies to others
(v. 13). "The one who has experienced
God's forgiveness at once desires to
tell it to others."

2. To sing aloud of God's righteous-
ness (v. 14). He saw that the applica-
tion of God's mercy and loving kind-
ness was on the ground of righteous-
ness and justice. He had vowed to
preach, now he vows to sing.

3. To show forth God's praise (v. 15).
When the Lord opens a man's
lips, then his lips shall sing his
praises.

4. The reason assigned (vs. 16, 17).
It is because the sinner has seen the
supreme sacrifice, Christ, and with a
contrite heart presents the merits of
Christ Jesus, God's remedy for sin.

Mission of Every Christian.

The nearer we approach to God in
our spiritual life and fellowship, the
larger our sympathies for humanity,
and the more universal our ministry
in the world. The mission of Christ is
the mission of every Christian. He
came and lived and died to save the
world. The disciple is not better than
his Master.—Aton.

An Invincible Armor.

A habit of prayer and a sense of
humor force invincible armor.—Lieht
Bradford Gilchrist.

A Strong Consolation

By REV. GEORGE GUILLE,
Extension Department, Moody Bible
Institute, Chicago

TEXT.—That we might have a strong
consolation who have fled for refuge to
lay hold upon the hope set before us.—
Heb. 6:18.

The allusion here is to the man-
slayer in Israel, fleeing for security
to the city of refuge. When Is-
rael reached the land, six cities of
refuge were separated from all
others as havens for any who might
unwittingly slay a fellowman. The
manslayer was to flee to the nearest
of these and there he was to remain,
safe from the avenger of blood,
during the life of the high priest.

When the high priest died, and so there came a chance
in the priesthood, he could leave the
city of refuge and return to his home.

How these cities of refuge prefigured
to Israel of her need of a divine refuge
for a terrible fratricide! For she is the
manslayer who has unwittingly slain
her fellowman, the Lord Jesus Christ,
as his prayer at the cross revealed:
"Father forgive them, for they know
not what they do." And the avenger
of blood is the Man of Sin, that dire
enemy of the last days, and for whose
coming the world is making such rapid
preparation.

But the text likens believers in the
Lord Jesus to the manslayer, and upon
the likeness hangs our strong consolation.
And in Hebrews 6:21 it is written
of the Great High Priest of our con-
fession: "For Christ is not entered
into holy places made with hands,
which are the figures of the true, but
into heaven itself, now to appear in
the presence of God for us."

The Christian's Refuge.

Behold your security, child of God!
Shut up in the city of refuge and your
life there depending upon the High
Priest who said, "Because I live ye
shall live also," and of whom it is
written in Rom. 5:10, "For if, when
we were enemies, we were reconciled
to God by the death of his Son, much
more, being reconciled, we shall be
saved by his life."

But when will our Great High Priest
die? And Romans 6:9 answers: "Know-
ing that Christ being raised from the
dead dieth no more; death hath no
more dominion over him." He has left
the grave forever in defeat behind him
and he lives in the presence of God
for us in the power of that endless
life. And thus Hebrews 7:23-25: "And
they truly were many priests, because
they were not suffered to continue by
reason of death." Aaron died, and the
priesthood descended to his sons,
Eleazar and Ithamar. These, in turn,
died and the priesthood descended to
their sons, and so on through a long
line of priests. "But this Man," the
next verse tells us—this Man who now
appears for us in heaven—"because he
continueth ever, hath an unchangeable
priesthood. Wherefore he is able also
to save them to the uttermost that
come unto God by him, seeing he
ever liveth to make intercession for
them."

Each of these cities is mentioned by
name. In the twentieth chapter of
Joshua, and every name speaks to us
of our good portion now in Christ, in
whom we are secure.

The first was Kedesh in Naphtali:
the "sanctuary of the stranger." This
is what our Lord has provided for all
his own by that awful struggle to
win in our sins had put him, so that
now we struggle no more but rest in
his finished work on our behalf.

The second was Shechem in the hill
country of Ephraim. Shechem means
"shoulder," and Ephraim is "fruitful-
ness." In this haven of refuge that
Christ has provided it is in bowing
the shoulder to receive the yoke of
submission to him that the fruitfulness
for which he looks from us is realized.

The third was Hebron in the hill
country of Judah. And here are two
familiar names: Hebron is "commu-
nion" and Judah is "praise." A
goodly city this, and it is ours! Shut
up here with Christ, it is to enjoy un-
broken communion with him and thus
to have the overflow heart pour itself
out in that "sacrifice of praise" with
which our God is well pleased.

The fourth city was Bezer in the wil-
derness. And what is the wilder-
ness? Just what this world has be-
come to the heart that has come under
the power of these divine realities and
that knows its place in Christ. But
Bezer means "riches" and tells us of
our possessions now in Christ that we
are to enjoy in the wilderness world.

The fifth is Ramoth in Gilead. And
Ramoth means "the heights." Yes,
the heights are ours also, for "he
hath made us sit together in the
heavens," and by a thousand voices
he is calling us to have our hearts in
that place in which he sees us.

And last we come to Golan, "Joy,"
"exultation," a fitting name, indeed,
with which to end the record, for
knowing our strong consolation and
all these blessed things that belong to
us in the cities of refuge our exulta-
tion is complete.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM
DONNER

THE PERSIAN LILACS.

"It is almost time that we should
go," said the Persian lilacs in the old-
fashioned garden. "Still, our small
green leaves will be with you and they
will stay until the autumn comes, but
we, the flowers, must leave, for the
summer is on now and we are ready
to go. We like to stay until the very
last of spring, right up to the early
summer. But then we must leave."

"So must we," said the double
white narcissus flowers. They were
very fragrant, and as they spoke a
lovely narcissus fragrance filled the
whole air.

"We leave our leaves, too," said the
little myrtle flowers. They were so
deep a blue and so sweet and dainty,
smuggled among their vine leaves.

"But," they added, "our leaves will
be used for birthday wreaths. They
make such good wreaths, as there are
long pieces of us like vines."

"Yes," they continued, "we must be
going soon, though some of our blossoms
do come out once in a while
through the summer, to tell the gar-
den flowers and the myrtle leaves that
the whole myrtle family will blossom
next spring again."

"How fine our leaves are for the
birthday wreaths," continued the myr-
tle wreaths; "ah, we will do our part
throughout the summer."

"We know you will," said the myr-
tle blossoms.

"We must be leaving soon, too," said
the pink flowering almond.

"You have looked so lovely in your
soft pink dresses," said the double nar-
cissus flowers. "You dress in such a
springlike fashion. You look so lovely
and so gay and so bright. You really
do know just how to dress in the
spring. And all the pink flowering
almond bushes are so lovely."

"Ah, we're very grateful to you for
saying so," the flowering almonds an-
swered. "We love the springtime, and
we love seeing the other flowers. We
love the myrtle blossoms and the white
lilacs and the purple lilacs and the
dear Persian lilacs and the jonquils



"You Look So Lovely."

and daffodils and the tulips and hya-
cinths and even the little crocus
flowers, which were unusually late coming
this year, so that we had the pleasure
of seeing some of them."

As the flowering almonds mentioned
the different flowers, they all bowed
their pretty heads and said: "Thank
you dear, flowering almonds," and
there was a lovely fragrance of all the
spring flowers throughout the garden
as they whispered their thanks, which
were carried about by the breeze brothers.

"You know," said one of the flower-
ing almonds, "I think a special vote
of thanks should be given to the Per-
sian lilacs. Every year they come out,
and after they go their lovely bushes
are still so pretty with their green
leaves."

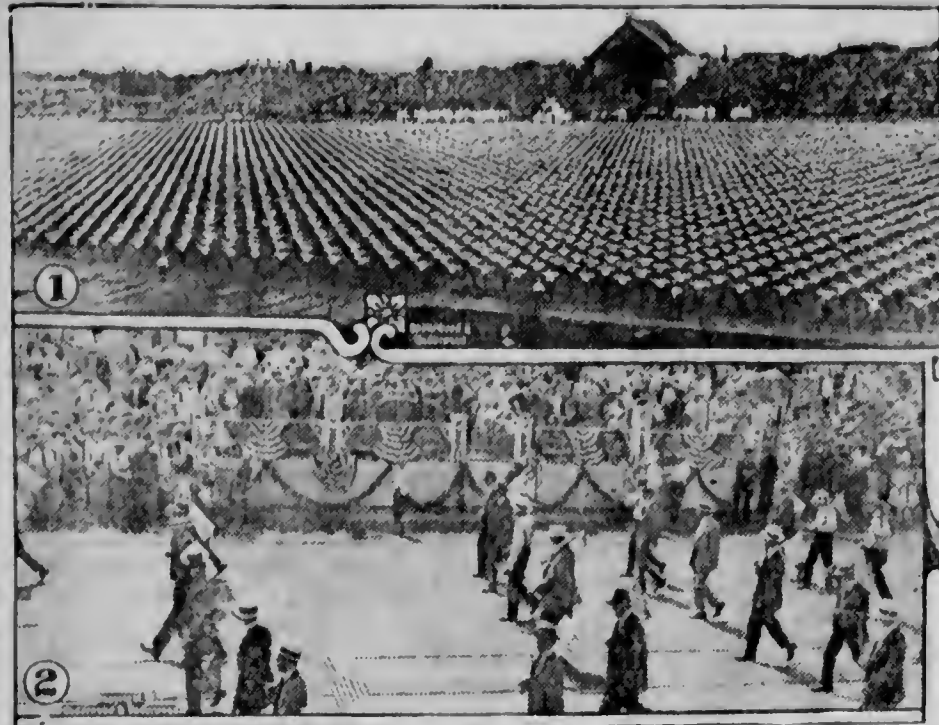
"But best of all is the visit they pay
us every single spring. They are so
small and dainty a lilac, their color is
such a soft shade of lavender, they are
so beautiful and so flowery and so
soft and sweet, and they are so
very, very fragrant that we should tell
them how much we love them and how
glad we are each year to see them."

"It is only right to tell nice crea-
tures and things that we like them. It
would be quite unfair any other way
at all, and so we should tell the Per-
sian lilacs that we love them and that
we welcome them and that we are
looking forward to seeing them next
year."

"We know how the people love them,
we know that for years they have
looked forward to seeing the Persian
lilacs in the spring and enjoying their
right through the spring, too. We
know how, after the other lilacs have
come out, the Persian lilacs bloom and
then they last longer than the others,
because they have come later."

"Ah," the Persian lilacs said, "it is
good of you all to be so kind to us.
Our bushes are all very grateful. But
you know we couldn't help but come
out each spring. Beneath our bushes
are beds of lilacs of the valley, the
sweet, fragrant lilacs of the valley, that
nestle in among their green leaves, and
they always talk softly to us and send
us their sweet greetings."

"Then the people are so fond of us;
they love their Persian lilacs so, and
all the flowers are so kind to us and
help us add to the fragrance of the
spring garden. There is no jealousy,
and everyone is trying to add their
sweetness to the whole. We will al-
ways come out, never fear!" they en-
ded.



1—Thousands of Czech-Slovak women taking part in the annual skol at Prague. 2—Parade in Dayton, O., in honor of Governor Cox, Democratic presidential nominee. 3—Col. John G. Ishell, formerly a captain in the American army, now chief of the tank corps of the Lithuanian army.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Russians Overrun Poland While the Allies Seek to Devise Ways to Stop Them.

ENEMY CLOSE TO WARSAW

League of Nations Council Adopts
Basic Plans — Railways Satisfied
With Rate Increases—Commu-
nist Labor Party Leaders
Convicted in Sweden.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Suspicious that the soviet Russians
were not acting in good faith when
they offered to negotiate an armistice
with the Poles were well founded. No
sooner had the Poles reached the place
of meeting than the Russians broke
off the negotiations and demanded
that another discussion be opened at
Minsk. All the time their armies con-
tinued the fierce attack designed to
cut off the Danzig corridor and to cap-
ture Warsaw. At this writing the for-
mer part of that program has been
temporarily checked by Polish suc-
cesses, but the latter part is about to
be carried out. With the red army
within a few miles of Warsaw, the
civilian inhabitants of that city were
in flight and the government was pre-
paring to move to Cracow. The Rus-
sians had captured the great fortress
of Brest-Litovsk and had crossed the
Bug river northwest of that place, ad-
vancing in ejection in such a way as
to force the Poles to evacuate the
strong forts west of Brest-Litovsk and
eventually to drive them out of War-
saw. If success did not come, further
north, soviet troops that had crossed
the Narew river were defeated, and
in the south, where they threatened
Lemberg, they were being held and
even pushed back in some places.

Since it was agreed that only out-
side aid could save Poland from be-
ing crushed by the bolsheviks, the
main question was the source and
nature of that aid. Premier Lloyd
George, placed in a most uncomfort-
able position, was said to have called
Krasin and Kamhoff, the soviet rep-
resentatives, to conference and to
have demanded that the advance into
Poland be immediately and uncondi-
tionally stopped, even before the sign-
ing of an armistice, or else Great Brit-
ain would declare war. If this was his
determination, it was reached despite
the views of a considerable part of
his cabinet, including himself, that
peace with Russia must be forced by
economic rather than military means.

Others of the ministers, led by
Winston Churchill, were said to favor
unrelenting warfare on the bolsheviks
and the extension of unlimited aid to
Poland. There was a rumor in Lon-
don that the allies had determined to
send six divisions to Poland, presum-
ably some of the occupational forces
from Germany. Also, the members of
the supreme council of allied ambas-
sadors were hurriedly called from
their vacations to meet in Paris.

The reply of Moscow to Lloyd
George, according to the London
Times, was a refusal to halt the bol-
shevik advance on the ground that
the army had been promised the looting
of Warsaw. The Russians said
they were prepared to offer Poland
complete independence and wider
boundaries, but that they insisted on
a separate peace with the Poles.

The allies realize that in sending an
army to the rescue of the Poles they
may be compelled to violate the neu-
trality which Germany has proclaimed,
and the sincerity of Berlin is so ques-
tionable that this may be done with-
out much compunction. A sinister as-
pect is given the stand of the Ger-
mans by the report that before the
Polish offensive began they made a
secret treaty with the Moscow gov-
ernment. The treaty, it is asserted,
contained the following provisions:

Russia, without interference from
Germany, would be allowed to appro-
priate all of Poland's arms, munitions,
rolling stock and foodstuffs.

After the conquest of Poland permis-

sion would be given Russia to send a
number of bolshevik commissioners
into that country to control the export
of Polish supplies of all kinds.

Russia would then undertake to
evacuate Poland completely in favor
of Germany, which would hold the
country as a guaranty against future
credits to Russia in return for Ger-
man goods and German labor.

There has been a lot of sarcastic
criticism of the League of Nations be-
cause it has not taken cognizance of
the Russo-Polish war. In a letter to
Lord Robert Cecil, Viscount Grey, for-
mer foreign minister, has this to say:

"The league had nothing to do with
the Russian-Polish war and it is a
crime against the league and its mem-
bers to charge it with responsibility
when the responsibility clearly did not
rest with the league, but with indi-
vidual governments."

"The league was not invoked to re-
strain Poland, one of its own mem-
bers, from aggression or, as the prime
minister calls it, reckless and foolish
action, as it should have been. To in-
voke the league now to support Poland
by arms against the consequences of
her action is not merely illogical; it is
in fact, a great misuse of the league."

The council of the League of Na-
tions, in session at San Sebastian,
Spain, is busy with plans for the pre-
vention of future wars, and during the
week it took several important steps.
First it adopted the French plan for
an international general staff of mili-
tary experts to devise plans of opera-
tions in event any state makes war
or violates an agreement. This action,
which was opposed by the United
States last year, is thought to be pre-
liminary to combined action against
bolshevik Russia and against Germany
if she unites with the bolsheviks. An-
other French plan, though presented
by Italy, also was adopted, for the es-
tablishment of an international block-
ade committee and justifying the
blockade principle. The plan of the
advisory jurists' committee for an in-
ternational court of justice was adopt-
ed as submitted. This was almost en-
tirely the work of Elihu Root.

As had been expected, the Greeks
pretty much cleared Thrace of Turk-
ish nationalists, but Kemal Pasha
was not beaten and opened a strong
offensive against the Greek forces in
Asia Minor along the Bagdad railroad.
At Sinay, northeast of Smyrna, which
is outside their area of occupation, the
Greeks were defeated in a 24-hour bat-
tle and forced to retreat. In order to
prevent Greek occupation of Constan-
tinople the Turkish cabinet was hur-
riedly reorganized, practically all the
new members being friendly to Great
Britain, and preparations were made
for the signing of the peace treaty.
But Constantinople is threatened
from another direction, according to
reports from Sofia. It is said a strong
Communist party is being organized in
Bulgaria by Madjaroff, a Russo-
phil; that all its men members from
twenty to forty-five years of age, are
being given arms and trained secretly,
and that the purpose is to co-operate
with the Russian soviet troops in a
drive on Constantinople.

The strike of bituminous coal min-
ers in the middle Western states, be-
ing unauthorized and disapproved by
the union, is petering out and the fear
of a fuel famine is decreasing. Presi-
dent Wilson asked the men to return
to work pending adjustment of their
complaints, and President Lewis of
the United Mine Workers of America
gave the same advice, making it as
nearly mandatory as he could. The
strikers in Illinois and Indiana slowly
returned to the mines. Those of
Kansas were more stubborn and A. M.
Howat, president of the state union,
bitterly attacked Lewis and refused
to abide by his instructions.

So far as Illinois and the Chicago
region are concerned, the Illinois pub-
lic utilities commission took action
that should relieve the situation there
very markedly. This was an order
forbidding the reconsumption of cars
of fuel after they have reached their
destination and providing that on all
carload shipments of coal, lumber, or
other shipments in open top cars the
railroads shall make a charge of \$10
a day for each day or fraction there-
of that a car is held beyond the "free
time" allowed by the roads. In this
way, it is believed, the evil of gam-

bling by middlemen will be greatly
lessened.

The railways appear to be fairly
well satisfied with the rate increases
authorized by the interstate commerce
commission, and announce that they
are preparing to spend \$700,000,000
this year for improvements and bet-
terments. The increases granted are,
in freight rates, an average of 35%
per cent for the entire country; for
passenger, excess baggage and milk
rates, 20 per cent; for Pullman rates,
50 per cent. It is estimated the in-
crease in earnings will amount to \$1-
583,000,000, and that the net operat-
ing income of the roads will now be
\$1,134,000,000—about \$100,000,000 less
than the roads asked.

As to the effect on the general pub-
lic, there is difference of opinion.
Some experts figure that the increased
rates will mean the adding of more
than \$1 a day to the cost of living of
the average family. Others, equally
expert, insist that the resulting better
transportation and higher rate of pro-
duction will bring lower prices.

After a trial lasting many weeks,
a jury in Chicago convicted William
Bross Lloyd, millionaire sergeant at
arms of the Communist Labor party,
and 19 other members of that party,
of sedition, and all of them were sen-
tenced to imprisonment. In addition
Lloyd was fined \$2,000 and two others
\$1,000 each. Throughout the country
general satisfaction was felt in this
result of a case that was considered
one of the most important ever held in
an American court. As Special Prose-
cutor Comerford expressed it: "The
verdict convicts the movement as well
as the men behind it, and establishes
a precedent which makes criminal
the meeting of men for the purpose of
advocating the overthrow of the gov-
ernment."

Something like 50,000 Democrats
gathered in Dayton, O., Saturday to
hear Governor Cox told formally that
he is the party's nominee for the pre-
sidency. The notification ceremony
took place in the Montgomery county
fair grounds where a temporary
amphitheater was erected. They were
preceded by a parade in which about
20,000 persons took part. The town
was handsomely decorated and the
residents opened their homes to the
visitors.

In his speech of acceptance Gover-
nor Cox declared that the United
States should enter the League of Na-
tions, immediately ratify the peace
treaty and state our interpretation of
the covenant as a matter of good faith
and as a precaution against misunde-
standing in the future; the interpreta-
tion clearly to show that the league
is not an alliance and that its basic
purpose is peace and not controversy.
On the matter of prohibition he said
that any candidate for the presidency
who says he does not intend to en-
force the law is more unworthy than
the law violator. He declared he fa-
vored the repeal of war taxes and the
reduction of federal taxation, and sug-
gested a volume of business tax in-
stead of the excess profits tax. In
dealing with other issues he followed
along the lines of the San Francisco
platform.

In the Missouri state primary Breck-
inridge Long, who campaigned on a
League of Nations and law enforce-
ment platform, won the Democratic
senatorial nomination, and the Republi-
cans renominated Senator Spencer.
In Kansas the Republicans renominat-
ed Senator Curtis and Governor Allen.
According to incomplete returns,
Representative Scott Ferris was lead-
ing Senator Gore for the senatorial
nomination in Oklahoma. Former
Senator Bailey was an easy winner in
Texas.

New York's unofficial Democratic
convention put up a state ticket head-
ed by Gov. Alfred E. Smith and select-
ed Lieut. Gov. Harry C. Walker for
senator. Its platform calls for modifi-
cation of the Volstead act to permit
2.75 per cent beer and urges recogni-
tion of the Irish republic.

In aviation the week's triumph was
the successful opening of the New
York to San Francisco air mail route;
its tragedy was the death of Lieuten-
ant Locklear, noted "stunt" aviator,
when his plane fell 1,000 feet at Los
Angeles.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

OUR TRIP THROUGH JACKSON COUNTY

On Monday morning, August 2, in company with County Agent Robert F. Spence, the managing editor started on horseback through the northwestern section of Jackson county. At the same time four other squads of men started into the county at other places. The object was to carry out a plan which had been previously made to cover the county during the week, visiting all the schools, speaking to the scholars and patrons on community improvement and organizing each community for that purpose. The several schedules were closely followed and all the speakers came together at McKee on Friday night to report their work and to organize the McKee district.

By about 10 o'clock we were at the Abrams school on the top of Big Hill. School was not in session here and no one came to hear us. We went on to Chas. Abney's and had dinner. Then we went to Cave Spring. School had not begun there and so no meeting. Going on, we came to Clover Bottom school in time to hear a closing song and let the children know that we were ready for the evening meeting. Miss Smith, daughter of H. M. Smith, is the teacher here. With this family we took supper and staid through the night. Nelson Hurst, the president of the Junior Agricultural Club of Clover Bottom, took us to his home that evening and showed us his pigs and corn.

We had a good crowd at the meeting that night and the people responded to our appeals. This is a good school and a fine lot of folks in the community. They are interested in community improvement and are at work at their job. They were already organized before we came.

Next morning we set out for the Hurst school and found a good-sized crowd awaiting us. There was evidence of a community spirit here. And they will organize soon. Mr. Daugherty invited us to his home for dinner and we ascended the ridge and enjoyed the visit with him. He is a wide-awake man and is desirous of doing all he can for his school and community.

In the afternoon, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty, we went to Sand Gap, where the largest crowd that we had met awaited us. The meeting was held in the Baptist Church, and it was a rousing one. More than twenty men were present, which made us feel good. Here we organized with Wm. Daugherty as president. We were impressed that Sand Gap meant to do something.

Tuesday night we accepted the invitation of Stanley Powell and staid with him that night. The evening meeting was at Durham Ridge school. Miss Powell is the teacher. Here we found the best schoolhouse that was on our whole tour. It was tastefully decorated and well-kept. Our largest crowd assembled here, 120 being present. After the speeches, W. R. Ricknell was elected president and he made an excellent speech. Durham Ridge will be heard from too.

(Continued Next Week)

JACKSON COUNTY COMMUNITY FAIRS

A community fair is planned for in each educational division of Jackson county. Great interest is developing and the prospects are good for a successful fair in each division. The places where these fairs will be held in each division and the dates when they will be held are as follows:

McKee Division No. 1, Blooming Grove, Monday, September 20. Pond Creek Division No. 3, Pigeon Roost, Tuesday, September 21. Sturgeon Division No. 2, Fall Rock, Wednesday, September 22. Kavanaugh Division No. 5, Drip Rock, Thursday, September 23. Coyle Division No. 6, Sand Gap, Friday, September 24. Horse Lick Division No. 4, Saturday, September 25.

A prize of twenty-five cents will be given for the best of each of the following exhibits: calico dress, kitchen

apron, fancy apron, drawn work, tatting, cotton crochet work, apple pie, white cake, chocolate cake, 6 cookies, 6 corn muffins, 6 biscuits, 1 lb. butter, 1 qt. apple preserves, 1 qt. peach preserves, 1 qt. can apples, 1 qt. can peaches, 1 qt. can blackberries, 1 qt. dried apples, 1 qt. apple butter, 1 qt. dried peaches, 1 qt. honey, 1 qt. molasses, 6 apples, 6 peaches, 6 pears, 6 Irish potatoes, 6 sweet potatoes, 6 onions, 6 beets, 6 ears white corn, 6 ears yellow corn, 1 qt. wheat, 1 qt. oats, 1 pumpkin, 1 cabbage head, 1 glass jelly, 1 qt. canned beans, 1 qt. canned corn, 1 qt. dry beans.

A prize of \$2.00 is offered for first in the following:

Pen Barred Rocks by club member, pig by club member, written work by whole school, reading by school, spelling by school, singing by school, community spirit, attendance.

Twenty-five cents is offered for first in these sports:

Sack race, 100-yd. dash, broad jump, high jump.

To provide funds for the premiums, each teacher will raise \$3.50. Each teacher will be permitted to attend the school fair in one division other than her own, and count the day.

For further information and particulars write to Supt. H. F. Minter, McKee, Ky., or County Agent W. R. Reynolds, Tyner, Ky.

STEPHEN ABRAMS

Brother Stephen Abrams, of Clover Bottom, Jackson county, who was born July 22, 1833, was united in marriage to Susie Robinson, to which union were born nine children, three girls; Mrs. Linda Bowldin, the wife of H. C. Bowldin, now the county attorney of Jackson county, and Mrs. Sarah Hurst, the wife of Wm. Hurst, of Clover Bottom, and one daughter, Telitha, deceased; and six sons: John W. Abrams, Turp Abrams, Julius Abrams (deceased), Green Abrams, Robert Abrams, and Thomas Abrams (deceased).

Brother Abrams was a faithful member of the Christian Church at Cave Spring and the oldest member in that congregation at his death which occurred on the 22nd day of July, 1920, the day on which he became 87 years of age. He had been a member for sixty years. It may be said of him that his relationship to home, church and state was ideal, and he died without an enemy. So he will catch the broken thread, And finish what he here begun. Heaven will the mystery explain, And there, up there, he will understand.

The writer conducted the funeral service at the family graveyard on Saturday morning, July 24, at 9:00 a. m., in the presence of a host of friends and relatives.

James Lunsford.

JACKSON COUNTY Parrot

Parrot, Aug. 8.—We had a splendid rain.—Corn in this part of Jackson is looking very promising. Potatoes are far above last year's yield. Oats and wheat were fairly good.—Mrs. Fairy McDowell and children have returned home from a week's visit with her mother, Mrs. Lou Reynolds, of Hamilton, O.—E. T. Cornett informs us that his mother is seriously ill at her daughter's home in Clay county.—Wiley Venerable and family, of Hamilton, O., have been visiting Mrs. Venerable's parents and other relatives.—School began at Black Lick last Monday with a Miss Dalton, of Mt. Vernon, as teacher.—Mrs. Mary A. Lay has been suffering with a broken arm, but is better now.

Kirby Knob

Kirby Knob, Aug. 9.—The drouth was broken Friday by a heavy rain with some wind and hail.—The early potato crop is good. Corn and tobacco are looking fine.—G. W. Johnson spent a few days last week in Indianapolis with his sister, Louise, who is seriously ill.—Mr. and Mrs. Jim Richardson, of Dayton, O., spent Saturday night at the home of J. E. Click on their way to Brazil, to visit their friends and relatives.—Mr. and Mrs. Zach Thomas returned to their home in Dayton, O., Sunday, after

Annual FIDDLERS' Meeting AT BERE A, KY.

Fifteen "Old Time Fiddlers" will enter a contest for

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

to be given in three prizes

\$50 to First; \$30 to Second; \$20 to Third

Also a prize of \$10 will be given to the Fiddler who plays the best tune with accompaniment.

The best "Fiddlers" of the whole country will be present. The public generally is invited to attend this meeting.

College Tabernacle, Sat., Aug. 21, 7:30 p. m.

Admission 50 Cents

Come Early!

spending two weeks with their parents and friends.—Mr. and Mrs. Oran Click attended the Berea Fair last Thursday.—Miss Mary Kirby also attended the Fair.—Aaron Powell spent a few days last week with his brother, Bill Powell, of Berea.—Miss Bertha Powell, who has not been well since she had influenza last winter, is spending a few weeks with her aunt at Rogersville, being treated by Dr. Gibson of Richmond.—Vertie and Radie Johnson and Sallie Powell made a shopping trip to Berea Saturday.—A community meeting will be held at the schoolhouse on the evening of the 20th. Everybody attend.

Herd

Herd, Aug. 6.—Misses Effa and Lillie Hamilton, of Mildred, and Miss Zou Moore, of Tyner, were visiting Miss Jewell McGeorge Saturday night.—Miss Mollie Moore of Tyner spent last Saturday night and Sunday with Misses Myrtle and Icy Farmer.—Misses Effa and Lillie Hamilton, Zou Moore and Jewell McGeorge spent last Sunday with Misses Myrtle and Icy Farmer.—There was a speaking at the Fall Rock schoolhouse Tuesday night; Prof. Robertson of Richmond and W. R. Reynolds of Tyner were the speakers. There was a large crowd out to hear them.—Mrs. Mary and Debbie Farmer visited Mrs. C. N. Shepherd of Olin Wednesday and Thursday.—Allen Halcomb of McKee spent last Tuesday night with his sister, Mrs. E. B. Flanery.—Miss Ella Simpson, of Kings Mills, O., is visiting friends and relatives.—Mrs.

Enima Farmer and two sons, Arvis and Paul, spent Wednesday with Misses Myrtle and Icy Farmer.—Stephen Farmer spent last Wednesday with his son, J. B. Farmer of Gray Hawk.—Robert Spurlock of Privett and Oren Raleigh of Chadwell were visiting John Simpson, Saturday night and Sunday.—H. D. Farmer and family spent last Saturday, night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Shepherd of Olin.—Mrs. G. M. Moore of Washington, D. C., is visiting friends and relatives.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Disputanta

Disputanta, Aug. 9.—Good rains fell in this vicinity recently.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thomas are the proud parents of a fine boy, born August 7. His name is Harvey.—Mrs. C. B. Davidson of Indiana spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mrs. W. S. Shearer.—Several people from here attended the Berea Fair.—George Owens of Mt. Vernon has been visiting friends and relatives here.—Misses Lula and Myrtle Gadd of Wallaceon spent Saturday night and Sunday with their cousin, Miss Elsie Croucher.—Rev. Durham failed to fill his appointment at Clear Creek, Sunday.—A Sunday-school will be organized next Sunday at 10:00 a. m.—Elijah Abney has been appointed truant officer for the Davis Branch school.—Mrs. Larkin Abney and son, Clyde, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. W. H. Thomas.—Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Thomas spent Saturday night

Jackson County Fair

BOND—ANNVILLE, KY.

September 2, 3, 4, 1920

You can't afford to miss this Fair. Come and see the **CURTISS AIRPLANE**

with Capt. Brooke at the helm, do all kind of stunts in the air. Take a ride into the heavens.

TWO FREE ACTS DAILY

The Wild West Show and other large aggregations with Two Good Bands. Grounds enlarged and arrangements for Best Fair in Kentucky.

Thousands of Mountain people will attend—Be with them!

and Sunday with Mrs. Thomas' mother, Mrs. Kirby, of Wallaceon.—Miss Nannie Chasteen, who has been confined to her room with a broken ankle, is able to be out again.—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Thomas spent Sunday with Ben Shearer and family of Richmond.—P. W. Shearer fell from a high porch one day last week and injured his head very badly, but is mending very slowly.—Revival meeting begins at Macedonia, August 14.

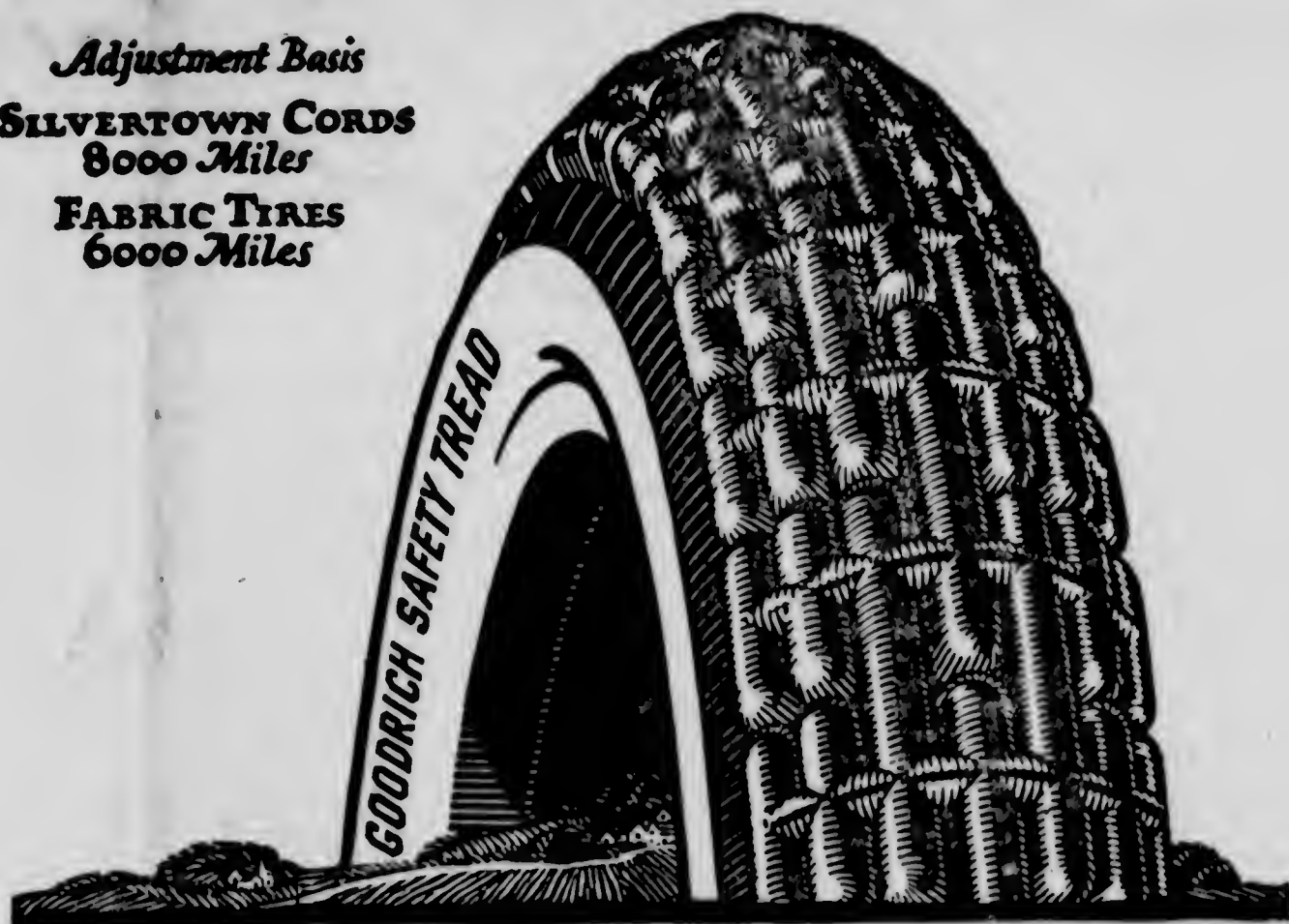
THE CAMPAIGN OF 1920 (Continued From Page Four)

had his ear at the telephone, so as to know of his nomination even before the result of the decisive ballot was announced in the convention hall, a month or more is allowed to pass before he is officially notified, in the presence of assembled thousands. This long interim enables him to read comments upon the document issued by the convention, consult various party leaders, and adroitly frame his own platform, seeing to it that there is no bald contradiction between the two pronouncements. This latter declaration is justly considered as furnishing a surer clue to what will be the policy of his administration than any promises made by the convention. But still it is true that the official

convention utterance and the candidate's longer explanation of it, or apology for it, as the case may be, do not together furnish an assurance as to what the party will do in unforeseen emergencies. Really these labored documents are not so much a firm foundation upon which a party will take its stand, and upon which it plants its batteries to bombard all that opposes, as they are flexible and elastic fences, capable of being opened at any point and of being stretched so as to enclose any group of outsiders who chance to come near. In fewer and plainer words, platforms are chiefly devices for catching votes. If, in my earlier years, when I was felling some giant tree, I was asked which way I was going to run when the tree should fall, I sometimes would be obliged to answer: "It depends upon which way the tree shall fall." And so every aspirant to high office, and most of all, a candidate for the Presidency, is justified in being cautious as to stating just what will be his course, in the midst of future circumstances, now beyond the reach of human ken.

A few definite observations upon salient points of the platforms now before the people may well be saved for another article.

Adjustment Basis
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FABRIC TIRES
6000 Miles



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BEST IN THE LONG RUN

Though Goodrich Tires to-day are delivering far greater mileage than pre-war tires, they cost 15% to 20% less than in 1910.

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